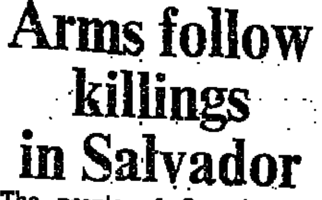
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# THE TIMES

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## Arms follow killings in Salvador

The people of San Antonio Abad, a slum on the edge of San Salvador, have been talking about men who wear army uniforms and who come to slaughter them in the early hours. On their last visit to the slum 19 civilians were killed. Only hours later, in Washington, it was announced that the United States is to send \$55m (£29.4m) worth of emergency military equipment to El Salvador Page 6

## Theatres to cut back

Arts Council subsidies this year for the four national theatre, opera and ballet companies will average 10 per cent, which is below the inflation level. The companies said they would have to cut back on productions and repertory Page 2

## S Africa press curb scheme

Control of journalists through compulsory registration is proposed in a report tabled in South Africa's Parliament. There would be provision for "striking off" the register, and using the work of an unenrolled journalist would be illegal Page 7

## Israel publishes autonomy plan

Israel has officially published its proposals for a Palestinian council to administer the West Bank and Gaza. It envisages an authority with powers in 13 spheres, including finance and justice, in contrast to the Egyptian desire to see a council with legislative as well as executive functions Page 6

## Assembly plan for Ulster

The Government is planning an elected assembly for Northern Ireland which would have only advisory or consultative powers until agreement could be reached on a more devolved administration Page 2

## Hammarskjold death claim

Moise Tshombe, the former Prime Minister of the Congo, was responsible for the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, according to Francis Bodenan, who is accused of kidnapping Mr Tshombe. Mr Hammarskjöld died in the wreckage of an aircraft in 1961 while Secretary-General of the United Nations Page 7

## £10m a week petrol 'subsidy'

The cost of a gallon of 4-star petrol in some towns has dropped below £1.50p as the price war hots up. The petrol makers, however, are counting the cost, paying almost £10m a week in support measures Page 13




## Bristol youths in court

Eight youths arrested after the fighting in St Paul's, Bristol, at the weekend appeared before Bristol magistrates. They denied possessing offensive weapons, wounding, assaulting a police sergeant, and other charges.

## Botham's protest

Ian Botham, in hitting a century for England, threatened to walk off the field in protest against Indian delaying tactics in the Test match in Kanpur Page 18



# Bank joins in campaign to cut US loan rates

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, last night joined in the campaign to make America cut its interest rates. In a speech to the annual dinner of the Overseas Bankers Club in London, he said that the two main consequences of American policy were causing concern throughout the world.

These were that too much of the strain of the fight against inflation was being borne by monetary policy and not enough by cuts in the public deficit. The second was that interest rates in America were likely to be very volatile. As a result, he said, foreign exchanges and domestic business could be harmed.

The Governor's speech is the latest chapter in what is turning into an increasingly intense war of words between Europe and America. Last week, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Finance Ministers of France and Germany all called on the Reagan Administration to change economic policy to help the rest of the world.

Leading United States banks yesterday began raising interest rates, a move that provoked a sharp decline in share prices on Wall Street, while boosting the value of the dollar.

Dollar interest rates in Europe rose yesterday, strengthening the dollar against all European currencies. Shares on Wall Street fell sharply as two leading banks raised their prime lending rates.

The European nations want to get their interest rates down to boost jobs in their economies. But they fear that if they act alone their currencies will fall and inflation will rise.

They are thus trying to press the Americans to take part in joint action to bring interest rates down everywhere.

At the Ottawa economic summit last summer, the European leaders said that the Americans could not expect them to put up with high interest rates after Christmas.

The issue will become increasingly important as a dominant feature in preparations for the world economic summit to be held in France in June.

Mr Richardson's call for the United States "to use whatever scope exists to moderate the impact overseas" of its policies came as part of a call for greater currency stability. The fluctuation of the world's currency markets was now posing great dangers to world trade, he said.

He rejected the view held by leading officials in the United States Administration that the authorities should be very much on the sidelines of the foreign exchange markets. Official action has an important impact, he argued. The United States' refusal to hold down the dollar in the foreign exchange markets had been one of the main sources of bitterness in European countries. He pointed out that the weakness of the mark and yen over the past year owed much to speculation.

The volatility in the markets was caused, at least in part, by "the interaction of the monetary policies pursued by different countries. It is natural that our eyes should turn first to the United States" in seeking an explanation, he said.

The United States had shown great steadiness in monetary policy but consistency, patience and commonsense count rather than obsessive concern with short-term developments in the monetary aggregates, the Governor said.

This view is similar to the criticism that the Reagan Administration has been making of the handling of monetary policy by the United States Federal Reserve.

Britain and other countries could not afford to relax anti-inflationary policy. There was no prospect of getting back to sixties growth rates for the economy.

□ Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons, ruled out any early reduction in unemployment last night and forecast a long-term struggle to hold on to present living standards. In one of the gloomiest speeches to be made by a Cabinet Minister in recent months, Mr Pym said that public expectations were too high.

He told the Allied Brewery Trades Association: "This Governmenta is completely committed to a long-term economic recovery that can be sustained, and a restoration of our ability to competea with, and beat, our overseas rivals. But this cannot lead to an early return to full or nearly full employment, or an early improvement in living standards generally."

Mr Pym said the country had entered its second industrial revolution, a painful, once-for-all transformation under which the old and uncompetitive industry was gradually replaced by new business, with new technology opening up new opportunities all the time.

Wall Street hit, page 13



## Boy found dead under 16 feet

Dogs were used to help 150 rescuers yesterday (above) find the thirteenth and last victim of the avalanche at Werfenweng, near Salzburg, which buried a party of 18 young West German skiers on the 4,600ft Elmau mountain. The boy, Oliver Jensen, was found under 16ft of snow. One youth who was able to struggle free after the avalanche called the rescuers who pulled out the other four survivors. Avalanches here killed about 800 people in Austria in the last 20 years.

# New rail peace move by Murray

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, last night made another attempt to find a basis for a peace formula to end the train drivers' dispute when he spent three hours with the executive of the drivers' union.

There was little indication from Mr Murray or officials of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) of what transpired; but observers believed that Mr Murray was trying to persuade the union to participate in a commission of inquiry.

Another plea for the two sides to go to arbitration came from Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who said on BBC's *Nationwide* that British Rail and Aslef were both "dug in about ten feet deep". The only solution was arbitration. "But neither will go."

He attacked the Labour Party's support for Aslef as "an abuse of authority".

"When you make agreements you cannot pick and choose which of them to apply", Mr Weighell said.

Sir John Boyd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, also called on British Rail and Aslef to go to arbitration.

The commission of inquiry is the idea of Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), and the other two rail unions and British Rail management have already agreed to take part in it.

The Aslef executive might decide today whether to co-operate.

The executive is also due to discuss plans for industrial action next week, and whether to vary the present formula of Sunday strikes followed by two-day stoppages on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The BR board is also due to meet today and it is thought that Aslef will not escalate the action unless the management signals a hardening of attitudes in the dispute. That could take the form of suspension of guaranteed weekly pay.

Mr Murray's meeting with the Aslef executive came as local management on Southern Region decided not to pay guards for next Wednesday and Thursday because they took unofficial strike action yesterday.

Some angry commuters hit back at the walk-out by guards at Brighton in the morning when they shouted and swore at railway staff.

More than 50 trains had to be cancelled because of the strike in protest at Sunday's lay-off.

Southern Region trains were expected to be back to normal at midnight as striking guards at Brighton returned to work, BR said last night.

About 25 trains were cancelled during the evening rush hour because of the guards' action.

# FO falls foul of the testy general

From David Watts
Manila, Feb 1

Lord Carrington's visit to the Philippines began with a bizarre diplomatic dispute today which threatened to sour the trip barely before it had started.

The Foreign Secretary, arriving at the home of General Carlos Romulo, the veteran Foreign Minister, complimented him on his beautiful home and soon found himself trying to defend himself against complaints that he had slighted Filipino hospitality by staying at the residence of the British Ambassador rather than the official guest house.

Lord Carrington and the official party were shaken by General Romulo's criticism so soon in the visit. Telling Lord Carrington that he was the seventy-fourth foreign minister to be entertained in his 14 years of office General Romulo sat down on the veranda overlooking the lush garden in exclusive Forbes Park and declared: "You are the only foreign minister to stay at your embassy. All the others have stayed at our official guest house just opposite the Malacanang Palace."

The Foreign Secretary, taken aback, recovered quickly to say: "As you know, General, on these trips a foreign minister is just a parcel ta be posted by his officials."

"I'm very sorry that there was a mistake . . ." said Lord Carrington.

"Then I take it it is your Ambassador's mistake," said General Romulo wagging his finger at Mr Michael Morgan, the unfortunate British Ambassador, who then reminded General Romulo that they had confirmed the arrangement that Lord Carrington should stay in the residence only the previous Thursday. The General recalled no such agreement.

Back into the fray came an apologetic Lord Carrington: "I'm very sorry. The last thing I would want to do would be to be discourteous or to seem discourteous in the face of your kind invitation and hospitality."

But the 83-year-old General gave no quarter. "That was the impression you have," and with an air of finality he declared: "Now we have an agenda here," and abruptly slapped the document on the table for the meeting to begin.

Rapid diplomatic fence-mending followed on both sides. And with all the charm of Filipino hospitality an official explained: "Nobody wants to stay at the guest house anyway. You recall when Princess Margaret stayed here the water was not working and she moved out after a day."

The testy General was quick to make amends. Noting that both the Union Jack and the flag of the Philippines had been flying from Lord Carrington's Royal Air Force VC-10 when he arrived, the General said: "That was the first time that that was ever done by any visiting celebrity. That's how proper the British are . . . You Can not beat the British when it comes to propriety, protocol and civility."

# SDP fear unequal seat deal

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Leading members of the Social Democratic Party, decided yesterday that they are getting the worst of the bargain so far in the sharing of parliamentary seats with the Liberals.

The SDP's eight-man negotiating team concluded at a 90-minute meeting at Westminster that although the spoils looked like being evenly diviedd in several areas, there were many others where Liberal representatives had insisted on keeping most of the plum seats for themselves.

With the possible exception of the 11 Surrey seats, there is no county where the SDP have secured or look likely to secure the lion's share. If the present pattern is repeated across the country the SDP negotiators fear that the party's interests will be gravely damaged.

The SDP agreed only last week to resume full negotiations with their alliance partners after earlier differences. Yesterday the SDP team resolved that when they meet their Liberal opposite numbers, next week they will insist on a fairer balance and swifter progress.

The SDP are also regretting their negotiators' generosity in agreeing last week that the Liberals could fight 11 out of a group of 20 west London seats.

□ Mr Neville Sandelson, MP, a supporter of Mr Roy Jenkins, urged last night that there should be no contest this year for the leadership of the SDP (our Political Reporter writes). A contest, however friendly, might be exploited by others "in an attempt to tar us with the same brush that has affected the Labour Party", he said.

Leading article, page 11

# Poland tense as food prices quadruple

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 1

Food price increases of up to 400 per cent in Poland were marked today by go-slows in many industrial plants, compulsory closure of a number of factories and signs of extreme nervousness on the part of the authorities.

Rises in food prices, or the way in which they were announced, led to the overthrow of Mr Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1970, almost toppled his successor Mr Edward Gierek in 1976, and contributed to the rapid growth of Solidarity in 1980.

Tension this time was heightened by the violent clashes between students and police in Gdansk on Saturday night. Fresh details of the disturbances are beginning to emerge.

According to an independent account, the militia were relatively restrained at first, but when the demonstrators grouped in the main square, near the party headquarters, the scene of great violence in 1970, the militia and riot police moved in with considerable force, using rubber truncheons. The demonstrators responded with bricks and bottles.

The official Ministry of Interior communiqué said that 205 people had been detained and six civilians and eight policemen injured. Independent accounts put the figure higher, talking of forty to fifty injured.

The official media have presented the Gdansk incident with a degree of candour but they have included clear warnings. First, the blame has been pinned on the United States Administration and its Solidarity Day which coincided with the Saturday protest.

Second, implicit in this commentary, and one in *Trybuna Ludu* was the signal to the rest of the country not to imitate Gdansk, otherwise the strictest martial law regulations would be restored.

The authorities have not been taking any risks. The Gdansk shipyards have been closed from today: all workers have been sent on two weeks' holiday, officially because of the dearth of orders.

This, and not the United States Solidarity Day, was the most likely explanation for the timing of the Gdansk protest. It was the last opportunity to appeal to the collective work-force.

Early this morning the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw was also shut and factory officials said that repairs were being carried out. Other probable flashpoints have remained shut today, though from official reports it seems that the mines were working normally.

Unofficial reports reaching Warsaw indicated that planned go-slows in cities such as Wroclaw and Lodz had been carried out. It is extremely difficult to police this form of industrial action though in the long run it seems to be unpopular with workers who are paid on piece rate.

The price rises seemed to have made some impact on the queues in front of meat shops. The dangerous period for the authorities—certainly in their own estimation—will be later this week when students return to universities.

Meanwhile, the Episcopate has sent a letter to the Government complaining that it was not allowed to give mass to Mr Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader.

□ Mr Zdzislaw Grudzien, former Politburo member and First Secretary of Katowice, died of a heart attack on Saturday, aged 58, according to a short obituary notice in *Trybuna Ludu*.

Other Polish news, page 6

# Owner vanishes in lost ships mystery

By Peter Evans and Mario Modiano

Investigators from the International Maritime Bureau, London, are looking for cargo reported to have been mysteriously off-loaded from a Greek-owned ship, the Viki K, before she vanished in the Red Sea. The Viki K's hull was insured on the London market for up to £1m. She is one of eight freighters acquired by Mr Demetrios Kavadas, the second to be lost and the rest are reported to be in trouble.

Mr Kavadas has also disappeared. He was seen at his luxurious seaside home at Glyfada, near Athens, leaving behind total debts estimated at £4m, and Mrs Kavadas says she does not know where he is.

Mr Kavadas was sentenced by a Piraeus court in his absence last Friday to three years' imprisonment, and fined one million drachmas (£10,000) for issuing a bogus cheque for \$76,000.

The Court of Appeal is expected to give judgment this week on issues arising in a different case involving the Salem, the tanker scuttled by its owners to disguise the fact that they had sold its \$56m cargo of oil to the South African government. The shipowners, Oxford Shipping, have also disappeared.

The investigation into the Viki K coincides with the loss of the Elpiniki K on December 24, while taking 3,000 tons of iron rods worth more than £400,000 from Elefsis, Greece, to Alexandra. The Piraeus harbour police also want Kavadas for questioning.

The Viki K, which was carrying angle iron and plastic products to Iran, was abandoned by her crew in the Red Sea on November 2. The owner's story, which emerged during the bureau's investigation, was that the crew tried for hours to put out a fire in the engine room.

On the same day all 16 crew were picked up by the MV Blue Danube, a bulk carrier, and taken to the port of Eilat in Israel.

Lloyd's agent in Port Said has confirmed that at least part of the cargo was unloaded there after Mr Eric Ellen, the bureau's chief, said inquiries

Continued on page 2, col 1

# I was wrong to launch a Belfast firm, says De Lorean

From Christopher Thomas, New York, Feb 1

Mr John de Lorean said today he had made a serious mistake in launching his sports car company in Belfast. "We had a terrible time producing a management team because Englishmen would not work there. We grossly underestimated the magnitude of the problems."

Among the problems was the fact that the company's premises had been fire-bombed 140 times and company executives had been fired at by snipers many times. "Trying to keep a management team together under those circumstances, especially of people who are good enough to work anywhere, is difficult."

But Mr de Lorean added that he was determined to make the company survive. He was selling his ranch in California and other personal interests to inject private capital into the enterprise.

He was negotiating with several concerns in an attempt to raise private means to help the company out of its cash flow crisis. "It is impossible to continue as a Government-owned company because we have become such a political hot potato", he said. "Nobody dares touch it."

Mr de Lorean, speaking to *The Times* at his Park Avenue office in New York, insisted that with the right financial backing his firm could again be employing 2,700 people by the spring, when he expected car sales to pick up.

He attributed the company's problems to a number of factors; one of the worst winters in the United States that affected sales, delays by the British Government that



Mr De Lorean: Factory fire-bombed 140 times.

meant he lost a possible opportunity to issue public shares on Wall Street, lack of export credit guarantees, bad publicity that had tarnished the product's image and the firebomb attacks on the plant in Dunmurry, West Belfast.

He confirmed that the company was under strong pressure for payment from a number of suppliers. About £3m was more than 30 days overdue for settlement and another £6m was about 30 days overdue. The Government owed the company £10m for firebomb damage last year. "If we had that now, even with a commitment that if the final amount proved less the Government could take back the difference, it would keep us working."

He insisted that his interest in the company was not financial. In the past nine years his loss of income because of the enterprise had been considerable. "My income with perks and stock options and miscellaneous items at General Motors was close to \$1m (£500,000) a year, and that goes back to 1972. I am now working for a fraction of that.

"I have not had a minute to myself. I have not had a day off in seven years, not even a Sunday. Who needs that kind of sacrifice when people are calling you all these terrible things?"

He said it had been a mistake to allow the Northern Ireland Development Agency "to talk me into" launching the company in Belfast. "People keep talking about the deal and financial arrangement we made. We did not negotiate anything. All we did was accept what was offered. There was no negotiation at all."

His primary concern was the devastation that closure of the plant would mean to West Belfast.

He had encountered many local problems that required complex and difficult solutions. A firebomb attack had destroyed many vital and

Continued on back page, col 1

# Elected assembly planned for Northern Ireland

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Government is considering an elected assembly for Northern Ireland which would be given only advisory or consultative powers until agreement could be reached on a more fully devolved administration.

One idea for developing the system, according to Official Unionists who met Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday, is for a weighted majority in the assembly. That would mean that a majority would have to agree before any further progress could be made on giving the assembly more powers.

The figure being suggested for the weighted majority is 70 per cent, which has been criticized as far too high. It is believed that Mr Prior has ruled out institutionalized power-sharing, preferring to leave all decisions on the future development of the system to an assembly of 78 members, which it is proposed will be elected by proportional representation in the autumn.

Mr Harold McCusker, Official Unionist MP for Armagh, said: "My objection is that I don't like an arbitrary figure being set. Seventy per cent is almost unobtainable."

Mr Prior's plans are not yet complete and he will continue talking to politicians until he puts definite proposals to the Cabinet before announcing his initiative, probably next month.

Although officials at the Northern Ireland Office continue to say that all the suggestions being talked about are speculation, there is no doubt that Mr Prior's favoured option is what has become known as "rolling devolution".

Initially, members of the assembly will be able to advise and discuss draft legislation, but it will then be up to them to decide if they can reach agreement on a second stage, which would bring further responsibility to the assembly for Northern Ireland affairs.

In the province there is general agreement on the preliminary stage of Mr Prior's proposal. The Official Unionists have said they will contest any election for an assembly but will make sure it does not "roll in a dangerous direction". But the move to a second stage is much more contentious.

Whatever powers were essentially returned to an assembly, it is almost inconceivable that in the near future security would be returned to a devolved administration. However, it is thought that on some social and economic issues a wide measure of agreement could be reached and the 70 per cent hurdle cleared.

Although Mr Prior is understood not to have a tight timetable, there is obviously the next general election in Britain to consider and he and his officials will be aware that the power-sharing experiment broke down in part because a general election was held before it had a chance to prove itself.

It is also being noted cynically among some politicians in the province that it is unlikely that Mr Prior will still be at the Northern Ireland Office if a Conservative Administration is returned to power because the normal time scale for a Secretary of State for Northern Ireland is roughly two and a half years.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, returned from Northern Ireland today after a short fact-finding visit in which his talks were dominated by unemployment and Ulster's constitutional position.

During nine hours of talks yesterday, Mr Foot saw leaders of the main political parties and trade unionists.

In the Irish Republic, police chiefs last night expressed delight over arms and explosives finds in the border area. The haul included a big booby-trap bomb hidden at a roadside on the Monaghan - Fermanagh border, rifles, mortar bombs, blast bombs and more than 50,000 rounds of ammunition. Primed rockets were found

# Countryman case officers deny planting evidence

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Incriminating evidence linking two men to an armed bank robbery was planted on them by four London detectives, who then concocted a false version of an interview with one of the men, a Central Criminal Court jury heard yesterday. Later three of the officers extracted £3,000 from two other men for not "framing" them in the same way.

The four officers pleaded not guilty to charges brought against them as a result of investigations by Operation Countryman. The four men are: Inspector Terence Babbidge, aged 38, of Uxbridge, Middlesex; Det. Sergeant John David Ross, aged 34, of Orpington, Kent; Det. Constable Michael Bradley Ross, his brother, aged 31, of Bromley, Kent, and Det. Constable Paul Rexstrew, aged 28, of Croydon, south London.

All four are charged with perverting the course of justice in 1977 by planting evidence against Mr John Twomey and Mr Patrick Carpenter after an armed robbery at a bank in Bayswater, west London, and falsely claiming articles had been found and verbal admissions made.

Constable Rexstrew and Constable Michael Ross are charged with two counts of demanding and receiving £1,500 from Mr James Stephens. They and Sergeant John Ross also face two similar counts involving Mr Thomas Green. Mr Babbage is charged with making a false statement involving Mr Twomey.

Mr John Blofeld, QC, for the prosecution, said that the policemen, all detectives at the time of the alleged offences, were dealing with men with records of serious crime who were suspected by them of fresh offences. When the interview with Mr Twomey was written up "they put ords in his mouth".

Counsel said: "The officers involved extracted payments from two other men with criminal records — Stephens and Green — as the price for not framing them, 'fitting them up'"

Mr Blofeld said Mr Twomey, Mr Carpenter, Mr Stephens and Mr Green would be giving evidence. It was possible that people with convictions would have no love for the police.

The jury, Mr Blofeld said, would also be hearing another side of the story. There might be police witnesses among whom there could be those who were "less than entirely wholehearted in his desire to tell you all he knows.

The case continues today.

# Guarantees upheld, editor says

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Frank Giles, editor of *The Sunday Times*, last night denied that his editorial independence had been infringed by recent executive appointments on the newspaper and said he had no intention of referring the matter to the five independent national directors of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*.

Mr Giles's statement came after News International, on behalf of Times Newspapers, released the text of the letter from Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, giving the reasons for his refusal to intervene in the dispute. Mr Biffen said the question of a breach of editorial independence was "essentially a matter for Mr Giles himself to determine".

The National Union of Journalists' chapel [office branch] on *The Sunday Times* has claimed that recent changes of senior staff were initiated by Mr Rupert Murdoch, the newspapers' owner, not by Mr Giles, and hence breached guarantees given when Mr Murdoch bought the newspapers last year. The guarantees have been written into the articles of association.

Mr Biffen's letter, addressed to Mr Peter Wilby, father [chairman] of the chapel at *The Sunday Times*, reads:

'Thank you for your letter of January 21. It is true that a number of conditions attached to my consent to transfer of *The Sunday Times* were "free-standing", and a breach of them (which would attract criminal penalties) would be a matter in which HMG had direct concern.

Such conditions included a requirement that certain provisions relating to the rights of the editors of the two newspapers were to be incorporated in the articles of association of Times Newspapers Limited—and the necessary changes in the articles were indeed made.

However, any dispute concerning the rights of the editors (as specified in my conditions) falls to be determined by the independent national directors, and I have no locus in such a dispute.

This reflects my desire to establish a legal framework which would provide adequate guarantees for the rights of the edirors. But I was equally anxious to avoid unwarranted governmental interference in the affairs of the press and thus did not wish to assume responsibility for policing the day-to-day operations of this framework.

If Mr Giles considers that the dismissal of Mr Ron Hall [editor of *The Sunday Times* colour magazine] was effected without his consent, it is open to him to refer the matter for determination by the independent national directors in accordance with the company's articles. From what you have told me, it would appear that the editor did consent in this case. However, this is essentially a matter for Mr Giles himself to determine.

If you have any evidence that the "free-standing" conditions attached to my consent have been breached, I would be happy to receive such evidence. But on the basis of what you say in your letter, I do not think that a meeting would be profitable.'

Mr Wilby said last night that the dispute had exposed shortcomings in the guarantees. "The editor is under a lot of conflicting pressures and if he feels unable to assert his independence againset the proprietor, then it seems there is no redress. That is very disappointing."

Mr Giles said he did not consider his independence had been infringed. "I therefore have no need or intention to refer the matter to the national directors."

# Trail of unpaid debts and stranded crews

Continued from page 1

referred to photographs allegedly showing the ship being unloaded by floating crane.

The bureau is representing the Iranian owners of the cargo, said to be worth more than £1m. Mr John Crosby, one of the bureau's investigators, is now in Port Said, to check what was unloaded.

Because of the Elpiniki K's disappearance, action is also being taken against Kavadas by Ergobank, a Greek bank, which told the Piraeus prosecutor on January 19: "We suspect the cargo was sold in Lebanon".

The bank decided to sue Kavadas's front company, Seatop Navigation, because the vanished ship Elpiniki K had been used as collateral to obtain a £100,000 loan in March, 1980.

Kavadas is listed as managing director of Seatop Navigation, which has a paid-up capital of Cyprus £100. He has 99 per cent of the shares and his wife Dimitra 1 per cent.

Mr Ellen's investigations revealed that the Viki K, registered as the Poseidon before 1971, and the Solidarity between 1971 and 1980, was owned by the Twodim Compania SA, but registered by the Greek authorities under Viki Shipping Co, Piraeus. Both companies were operated by Kavadas.

Kavadas, a former sea captain who turned up in Piraeus as shipowner three or four years ago, has left a troubled trail of unpaid debts, insurance men and angry crews in his wake.

The Natalia is arrested in Morocco, for debts of £40,000, some owed to oil companies. The crew of 11 Greeks and 12 others had to sell their personal belongings to survive until they could be repatriated.

The Stavroula K is stranded in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. The Yannoula K left Karachi on November 15 with military stores for Libya and manure for the Emirates. Both crews were left high and dry.

The Cephalonian Sun is impounded in Tartous, Syria, for debts while the captain, Manolis Vihos, is still waiting for back pay of £2,700.

The Despoula K also in debt is reported to have been towed out of harbour and anchored off Monrovia, Liberia.

The Dimitra K has been arrested at Chittagong, Bangladesh, for the last six months for debts. The crew of 10 Greeks were said to be in a pitiful condition when repatriated on tickets sent by the Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine.

The £4m estimated debt is to insurers, ships' chandlers, oil companies, banks, other shipowners and his crew.



# Remand in rape case

A man aged 44 appeared before Mildenhall magistrates in Suffolk yesterday charged with raping a girl hitch-hiker, aged 17, the wife of an American serviceman, eight days ago near Barton Mills. The man, who said nothing during the three-minute hearing, was remanded in custody for seven days.

## Boy who beat the odds goes home for his birthday

Peter Trievnor

Frank Weyrauch, with his mother, at the Harley Street clinic: He made the choice.

# Heart surgeons advance

By Thomas Stuttaford, Medical Correspondent

Surgeons at London's Harley Street Clinic have made a significant advance in open-heart surgery in a nine-hour operation on a West German boy, Frank Weyrauch, aged 13, from Cologne.

His mother, Frau Sofia Weyrauch, had been unable to find a German surgeon willing to operate. A British paediatric surgical team, having seen carefully prepared German data, estimated the chances of success were small.

But the boy made his own decision to take the risk, and yesterday he left the clinic breathing normally and fit for all the usual activities of a 13-year-old including a boisterous birthday party planned for tomorrow. Before the operation he could not take part in school games, swim, climb stairs or ride a bicycle and at night he could only breathe if he was propped up.

Mr Jaroslav Stark, cardiac surgeon at Great Ormond Street, who led the operating team, told me yesterday that the boy's main problem was a corrected transposition, which was complicated by a complete atrioventricular canal and other multiple abnormalities. In the operation Mr Stark created a septum between the single auricle to make it into two and closed the defect in the wall between the two ventricles.

He created two valves connecting the atria to the ventricles where previously there had only been one. That was probably the most intricate part of the surgery and the efficiency of those valves will be monitored carefully in the future.

A normal heart has four chambers, two collecting, the atria, and two pumping, the ventricles. They are separated by valves. A septum is the name given to the wall between these chambers.

Very often if there is an abnormality in the great vessels of the heart, there is often a compensatory mechanism, a so-called corrected transposition. Trouble arises, as in the German boy's case, when there are associated abnormalities.

Mrs Weyrauch spoke yesterday of her relief and was full of admiration for the care she had received from Mr Stark, Dr Tony Ricards, the cardiologist, and the medical and nursing team. The boy is the only child of a one-parent family, which meant the decision to operate had caused Mrs Weyrauch great personal anxiety.

Indirectly the decision will have far reaching effects by extending the scope of cardiac surgery.

It is also thought that the German Heart Association (Deutsche Herze Hilfe) will now send further heart cases for operation in London.

Cardiac surgery has always been international and there could be no better example of this than a Czech-born surgeon assisted by an English cardiologist operating on a German boy in a London hospital.

In the present case no cost was borne by the National Health Service. Exact figures are not available, but the total cost to the German Heart Association and to Mrs Weyrauch was thought to be about £6,000.

# How a dying girl's cries went unremarked

By Tony Samstag

Until the weekend the De Beauvoir estate in Hackney, east London, was just another collection of council blocks waiting for something to happen. But late on Friday night Sharon Locke, aged 17, died after screaming for help for almost half an hour.

No one came to her aid, and the one tenant who dialled 999 for the police rang off moments later because the screaming had stopped.

Police officers at the estate said yesterday, that was the likeliest explanation for the unidentified woman's remark to them, "You aren't needed now". She had not given them enough information to make a search of the area possible, they added.

The estate, although opened only in 1969-70, looks 50 years older. The sprawling buildings, crisscrossed by open stairwells and common walkways, are formally divided into courts.

It was Fermain Court that was the scene of the tragedy, but it could have been any one of them. The tenants state firmly that the general chaos on the estate is such that it was almost impossible to tell on Friday night that anything out of the ordinary was going on.

Mr Robert Wareham, who lives at 25 Fermain Court, was one tenant who until recently had been in the habit of "calling the police all the time, for the slightest thing".

If it was not children running and shouting until well after one am, it was the traffic in stolen cars in the desolate area behind his flat: the cars would be driven into the area in the early morning hours, cannibalized for parts, and smashed up. Mr Wareham had also complained more than once of youths smoking marijuana down the hall.

Partly as a result of those complaints, the police had instituted regular patrols on the estate, he told *The Times* yesterday. He had assumed that the patrols were operating on Friday night, when he was "woken up by terrible shouting and the sounds of more than one person running under my bedroom window, up and down the lawn".

He was used to hearing such sounds nearly every night, he continued. "But this time they kept me awake for half an hour. After about 15 minutes they went higher, I could hear the pitch of the girl's voice going higher. 'Help, help' and then one last scream like 'eee...', and then everything went dead."

Mr Wareham said that when the screaming stopped he assumed it was just another domestic row. "Sometimes they go on for hours, throwing furniture, breaking windows and everything." After learning of the girl's death he had been sick all day, he added.

It was in one of several alcoves built into the block that the body was found.

Tenants who live directly over that alcove say they heard nothing at all out of the ordinary on Friday night.

Mrs Yvonne Maule, of number 44, thought she might have heard a voice saying "Get here!", like a man calling his dog. The sounds Mr Wareham described "would have woken the whole block up", she said.

Would she have called the police, in that case? Certainly. "That could have been my own kid, she's eighteen." But in any case, "the police are not very quick in getting around

It was not a matter of indifference, she added, echoing other residents; but of confusion. "The papers have made us look a right bunch of bastards", she said.

Mr Raymond Clouter, who has lived next door since the estate opened, said he and his family had just returned from a public house; they, too, had heard nothing. "I know we had had a few, but we had not had that many."

Mr Clouter also took exception to charges of indifference. "I don't think people are so hard. You seem to know when people are really in trouble."

Two plainclothes policemen on the De Beauvoir estate yesterday said they would always prefer to be called out for any disturbance, however routine. De Beauvoir was not even a particularly bad estate, as such places go, he added. "We don't even get many muggings here."

A schoolboy aged 16 from Stoke Newington was remanded in custody until next Monday at Hackney Juvenile Court yesterday accused of murdering Miss Locke, who was described as an unemployed girl from Hoxton.

# Dole and wages ratio lowest for 30 years

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Government confirmed last night that unemployment benefit had reached its lowest point compared with wages for 30 years. New figures also showed that benefit cuts over the past two years had reduced the value of unemployment benefit by £2.16 a week for a married couple and £1.32 for a single person.

The figures were given in written parliamentary answers, but had been published in *The Times* last week. At the time the Department of Health and Social Security confirmed their accuracy but declined to make them official.

The written answers said the figures were provisional. But they confirmed that when benefits were increased last November unemployment benefit for a single person was worth 17.5 per cent of average earnings of male manual workers, and 28.3 per cent for a married couple.

Those proportions were the lowest at any benefit uprating since August, 1951, when the single person's benefit was worth 15.9 per cent of male manual earnings and the married couple's benefit was worth 25.7 per cent.

Comparisons based on average earnings for all adult males have been available only since 1971.

# Spread university cuts, teachers' union says

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Association of University Teachers has told the Government that it has incontrovertible evidence that it would be cheaper to spread university cuts over five years and achieve the required job losses through natural wastage rather than restrict them to three years, involving an estimated 3,000 redundancies among academics.

The association has calculated that the cost of achieving those redundancies under the new national redundancy scheme for dons would amount to just over £94m, on the assumption that the average level of compensation would be £31,380 to which the "average" don on a salary of £12,860 with 17 years' service would be entitled.

In addition, the association says, there would be a further cost to public funds of about £8m in unemployment benefit, lost taxes and National Insurance contributions, assuming that each redundant don remained unemployed for an average of six months before getting another job. That would bring the total cost of achieving the cuts over three years to £102m.

If, however, the cuts were spread over five years, all 5,000 academic jobs, which the Government has estimated will have to go in order to achieve the required savings, could be shed through natural wastage.

# Big four theatre companies face cuts

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

The four national theatre, opera and ballet companies will have to cut down on new productions and repertory as a result of an increase in the Arts Council subsidy for 1982-83, which averages 10 per cent less than inflation.

The Royal Shakespeare Company, which wanted an increase of 30 per cent and has received 17.6 per cent, described the increase as inadequate, and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, said it would have to cut one new production in the coming year.

In its announcement, the Arts Council pointed out that while its total grant from the Government for its revenue clients had shown a 9 per cent increase, the four national companies would receive 10 per cent on average.

The Royal Opera House will receive £9.55m, an increase of 8.3 per cent, to support the opera company, the Royal Ballet and Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet in London and on tour. The English National Opera's subsidy will be £4.9m—an increase of 8.9 per cent, for its work at the Coliseum.

The National Theatre Board's subsidy for its activities in its three South Bank theatres will amount to £5.95m, an increase of 10.2 per cent compared with the current year, and the Royal Shakespeare Company's subsidy goes up from £2.55m to £3m. The RSC increase is highest at 17.6 per cent, which the Arts Council explains is to cover its work in Stratford at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre and The Other Place, and its first season in its new London home at the Barbican Theatre and The Pit.

Additional funds will be available to enable the ENO, the National Theatre and the RSC to tour.

Although the RSC has done better than the other national companies, it said the subsidy was "inadequate" given the current assessment of other sources of income. Last week, Mr Trevor Nunn, joint artistic director, who is now in the United States, said that if they received less than a 30 per cent increase, they would be unable to continue the organization in its present scale and shape. It would plunge them deeper into trouble, he added, since the company was likely to end the current year with its worst-ever deficit.

Sir John Tooley, general director of the Royal Opera House, said it was inevitable they would lose one new opera production.

# DOCTORS 'INVOLVED IN FRAUD'

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

The fraud squad is investigating allegations of a large health service swindle in which doctors and chemists on Merseyside are said to have creamed off £50,000 during the past three years.

Detectives are sifting through thousands of prescription forms seized from a pharmacy in the Liverpool area. At least two others are under scrutiny for alleged frauds involving prescriptions, out of hours payments, and full-time fees claimed by a part-time doctor.

Science report

# Lesson of repeated 'Lamarck' experiment

By the Staff of "Nature"

If a series of experiments just published by a consortium of eminent immunologists does not succeed in laying the ghost of Lamarck, nothing will. Lamarck was the biologist who, early in the nineteenth century, suggested that evolution proceeded by the inheritance of acquired characteristics.

That idea has been all but discredited since the time of Charles Darwin, but in May, 1980, two immunologists produced apparent experimental support of Lamarckian inheritance; an exact repetition of the experiments by different immunologists has, however, failed to give the same results.

The claimed evidence for Lamarckian inheritance arose in a study of the phenomenon of immunological tolerance. Mice of one strain will usually reject a skin graft from another. But mice which are inoculated at birth with cells of the donor strain will grow to accept the grafts. This is known as neonatal tolerance.

Two years ago, Dr E. Steele and Dr R. Gorczynski, then both in Ontario, claimed that that kind of acquired tolerance could be inherited. They published evidence that the offspring of mice that had acquired immunological tolerance were also to some degree tolerant.

Many immunologists were inclined simply not to believe the results while others tried to reproduce or extend them. The most telling attempt was by Sir Peter Medawar, in whose laboratory at the Clinical Research Centre in Harrow, north London, Dr Steele was then temporarily resident. It was for the discovery of neonatal tolerance that Sir Peter was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1960.

Dr Steele had not gone so far as to test directly the acquired tolerance of grafted skin, settling instead for a quicker test of tolerance using cells taken from the mice. Sir Peter and his colleagues, however, used both tests and found no evidence from either to lend substance to Dr Steele's Lamarckian spectre.

But niggling doubts remained, stemming mainly from the fact that not every detail of the experimental procedure of Dr Steele and Dr Gorczynski had been followed. Sir Peter, Dr E. Simpson, Dr P. Chandler and Dr W. Fierz, of the Clinical Research Centre, together with Professor L. Brent and Dr L. S. Rayfield of St Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, have now carried out and published an exact repetition of the original experiments. Again, no evidence was forthcoming for the inheritance of tolerance.

Source: *Nature*, vol 295, p 242 (January 21, 1982).



# A question of sexual definition

By George Clark

Some Conservative MPs were expressing dismay last night at the definitions of sexual and other activities contained in the Government's proposed amendments to the Bill to give local authorities control over sex shops and blue film cinemas.

They fear that the definitions, or lack of them, will lead to long arguments in the standing committee considering the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

That is the measure the Government has chosen to introduce the controls to allow councils, acting in response to protests from local shopkeepers and householders, to refuse to license sex shops and cinemas.

In a new schedule to the Bill, "sex cinema" is extended to vehicles that could be used to display films or fairground booths. It states: "Sex cinema means any premises, vehicle, or stall used to a significant degree for the exhibition of moving pictures, by whatever means produced, which are

(a) concerned primarily with the portrayal of, or primarily deal with or relate to, or are intended to stimulate or encourage

(i) sexual activity: or

(ii) acts of force, restraint, violence or cruelty which are associated with sexual activity;

or

(b) concerned primarily with the portrayal of, or primarily deal with, or relate to, genital organs or urinary or excretary functions;

but does not include a dwelling house to which the public is not admitted".

Some MPs believe these definitions could extend the scope of the Bill to cinemas showing A and the X-rated films.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28: Bahrain BD 0.650: Belgium B Frs 40: Canada $2.50: Canaries Pes 126: Cyprus 550 mils: Denmark Dkr 7: Dubai Dir 7.00: Finland Mkk 7.00: France Frs 4.00: Germany DM 3.50: Greece Dr 60: Holland Gl 3.25: Iran IR 135: Iraq LD 0.600: Irish Republic 30p: Italy L 1800: Jordan LD 0.425: Kuwait KD 0.450: Lebanon LL 4.00: Luxembourg Lf 33: Madeira Esc 75: Malta 30c: Morocco Dir 7: Norway Kr 7.50: Oman OR 0.700: Pakistan Rps 12: Portugal Esc 90: Qatar QR 7.50: Saudi Arabia SR 4.50: Singapore $5.00: Spain Pes 125: Sweden Skr 8.00: Switzerland S Frs 3.00: Syria LS5.50: Tunisia Din 0.600: USA $1.50: UAE Dir 7.00: Yugoslavia Din 50.

# Cuts force lab for rare blood tests to close

By Annabel Ferryman, Health Services Correspondent

A research laboratory with an international reputation, which has developed complicated tecniques for diagnosing blood disorders, is faced with closure because of government cuts.

The laboratory, which is part of Westminster Hospital Medical School, London, is run by Professor David Matthews, who has been asked to retire early, and by Dr John Linnell, who is being made redundant. It is due to close on March 31 to save about £40,000 a year.

Professor Matthews says it is the only centre in the world which possesses the technique of separating and measuring different forms of vitamin B12 in the blood.

A low level of vitamin B12, which leads to pernicious anaemia, is easy to establish by simple blood tests, but the tests carried out at the Westminster establish the exact levels of different forms of vitamin B12.

Professor Matthews believes that the lack of certain types of the vitamin often goes undiagnosed and that babies might be dying of such disorders without the cause being known.

In mild cases the disorder results in mild mental handicap, but in severe cases it can lead to serious anaemia, crippling, and death.

Professor Matthews, whose laboratory analyses 400 samples from Britain, Europe and the United States said yesterday that homes for the mentally handicapped might be full of children suffering from the disorder.

"Unless I can continue my work, we will never know. My questions might be answered in ten to twenty years hence", he said.

The technique for analysing the presence of different types of vitamin B12 was pioneered 16 years ago by Professor Matthews, whose laboratory also carries out work on how the body absorbs proteins.

Dr Peter Emerson, dean of the Westminster Hospital Medical School, said yesterday that Professor Matthews's department was earmarked for closure because it did not provide teaching for medical students and provided few services for the hospital.

The school's grant from the university of £1.3m had been cut by £200,000 this year. In times of financial difficulty, teaching and services to patients had to come before research. In addition, Professor Matthews's research had implications only for rare disorders, Dr Emerson said.

# Wounded PC's wife says he will go back

The wife of Police Constable Ian Bennett said yesterday that she was against his returning to his beat as community policeman in the St Paul's area of Bristol where he was injured in a gang attack at the weekend, although she was sure he would want to go back as soon as possible.

Mrs Carole Bennett, aged 38, was speaking after visiting her husband in Bristol Royal infirmary, where he is being treated for eye and jaw injuries, a fractured skull and a broken nose. She described the injuries as horrific.

A surgeon had told her yesterday that he thought her husband's sight would be saved. The police believe PC Bennett, aged 36, a father of two, was hit on the head by a flying bottle when a mob attacked him and Police Constable Nigel Strachan.

Mrs Bennett is convinced that her husband will go straight back to St Paul's, where he has served for 11 years. "I feel absolutely terrible about him wanting to go back, but I know that is all he wants to do."

She added: "All I can pray for is that if this had been the cost, perhaps that will be the end to it. I would like him to have a less dangerous job. But I am afraid I know that is all he wants to do. He loves the area, the job, and the large majority of people who live there."

PC Bennett was one of the first constables to return to foot patrol after the St Paul's riots in April, 1980, which caused damage estimated at £1m. Senior Avon and Somerset police officers described him as an extremely popular officer, who has worked exceptionally hard to involve himself in the community.

When he was hit by the bottle on Saturday night, PC Bennett lay on the ground for two or three minutes before being rescued by police reinforcements with protective gear and riot shields. It will be some days before surgeons are certain that his badly bruised right eye can be saved.



Prebendary Michael Baughan, the next Bishop of Chester, outside Church House, London yesterday with his wife, Myrtle, and children, from left, Andrew, Rachel and Philip (Diary, page 10.)

# Judge praises SPG for 'manly restraint' at riot

By Nicholas Timmins

A judge praised members of the Special Patrol Group yesterday for their bravery, devotion to duty, and "manly restraint" in causing relatively minor injuries to a young black arrested during the Brixton riots last year, in a struggle that the defendant had described as a matter of life and death.

Judge Lord Dunboyne, passing sentence at the Inner London Crown Court, also criticized the way the defence had been conducted, and provided guidance for the taxing officer that may well result in a cut in the fees of Mr Sibghat Kadri, the defence counsel, who is joint chairman of the Society of Black Lawyers.

Mr Kadri and the judge had repeatedly clashed during the three-day trial, and at one point the judge, in the jury's absence, formally cautioned Mr Kadri.

Yesterday the judge said there had been only two issues in the case. The defence, however, had been conducted "in such a way that the trial has taken, in my view, at least twice as long as necessary or desirable in the interests of justice to anyone".

Anthony Amos, aged 20, of Roupell Estate, Brixton, was acquitted on Friday of assault, but convicted by a 10-2 majority verdict of possessing an offensive weapon, a brick.

During his arrest he bit an SPG officer's finger to the bone. Mr Amos claimed that he was acting in self defence, that he had been pinned to the ground with a hand on his neck so that he was suffocating, and had been kicked by five or six officers. Medical evidence had shown a bruise on Amos's left shoulder and right foot and facial cuts. He had been certified fit to be detained. Mr Kadri, in Amos's defence had accused the Special Patrol Group of being the SAS of the police and of seeking revenge on black youths in Brixton. "You were called into the riot areas to snatch any black youngster and inflict as much punishment as possible on them," he said.

Yesterday Judge Lord Dunboyne sentenced Amos to three months in a detention centre for possessing an offensive weapon. It was, the judge said, "a criminally anti-social act in the circumstances". He said the police had a duty to restore the Queen's Peace. "You should have been doing what you could to help the police instead of lobbing bricks."

He formally commended the SPG unit, "for the discipline, the bravery, the devotion to duty, and, I may add, the manly restraint displayed by each of them as evidenced by the relatively minor injuries sustained by the accused in a very violent struggle between the accused and the officers in uniform, which the accused himself described as a matter of life and death".

# Court claim by ousted union man

From Our Correspondent Manchester

A man involved in an eight-year battle with his union yesterday claimed he had been harassed by senior police officers.

Mr John Stevenson, aged 56, of Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton, Manchester, is asking for a High Court declaration in Manchester that his second dismissal as an area official of the union was contrary to natural justice.

He also claims damages from the Manchester-based United Transport Union in a contested case.

Mr Stevenson, who is conducting his own case, said that in 1977 the Court of Appeal upheld a Chancery Court decision that he should get his job back.

"Afterwards I was constantly harassed by senior police officers in this city", he said. "I asked for protection during this trial and afterwards. I ask that none of my witnesses be arrested or taken in for examination during this trial. They may be in some peril".

Mr Stevenson said he had been convicted of misusing a union credit card to obtain petrol, and a car insurance offence, which he had denied, and was conditionally discharged.

The hearing continues today.

## Help for children

The British National Oil Corporation is to sponsor, at the cost of £8,500, an extra inspector to work in Glasgow for the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

## Wanted: 180 health volunteers

# Common cold drug hopes

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The first successful use of interferon, the substance that occurs naturally in the body in tiny amounts and which leapt to prominence three years ago as a potential wonder drug, appears to be as a treatment for the common cold. Following laboratory tests, doctors at the Common Cold Research Unit of the Medical Research Council, in Salisbury, are seeking 180 healthy people for extended clinical trials.

Over the past 36 years the research unit has investigated many possible drugs for preventing colds; and more than 10 years ago, it did some limited studies with interferon. But it is only in the past two years that the agent has become available in any quantity. Before that, the world production was about 400 milligrams (0.014 ounces) a year, and that was extracted from about 45,000 litres of serum from blood donors.

The main source was the public health laboratory in Helsinki, where Dr Kari Cantell perfected a brilliant but elaborate method for harvesting samples from human blood. The process is intricate because an individual's blood normally contains only a few parts per million, and the substance must be purified if it is to be used as a drug extract.

Yet the limited studies on cell cultures at Salisbury a decade ago show that interferon will stop rhinovirus, a common cold microbe, from multiplying. But the mechanism by which that happens is only now becoming clear.

Recent advances in biotechnology will allow the early tests to be repeated and the manufacture of a preparation to be given to people. But it is no accident that the advances in bulk production of interferon and the understanding of how it works are happening in parallel.

Two drug firms are supplying the common cold unit with pure interferon. Hoffmann La Roche working with Genentech, and Schering Plough have given, free of charge agents made in their laboratories from genetically engineered bacteria.

The research team has already tested some as a nasal spray on a small group of volunteers and confirmed the earlier findings in the laboratory.

Many questions remain. Will this interferon protect against attacks by cold and flu viruses? What dosage is most effective, and can be tolerated? Are there side effects? Other trials, for other diseases, have shown flu-like symptoms with heavy doses.

Dr David Tyrrell, director of the Common Cold Unit, believes that interferon should make an ideal drug for colds because it is effective against so many other viruses. A "simple" cold is really a complicated infection involving many viruses, he says.

The body manufactures interferon automatically when infected by viruses. Scientists believe that by increasing the level of interferon ahead of an infection, they can increase the natural defence mechanisms.

However, the immense surge of interest in the substance has been based on a belief that it will have more profound effects than a cure for the common cold. For example, compounds made by the Wellcome Foundation are among those being tested in Britain by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's programme.

Nevertheless, early claims of dramatic remissions in the treatment of certain cancers have been replaced in the past few months with more cautious estimates of the potency of interferon as an anti-cancer agent. The extensive scientific studies in research laboratories have raised as many questions as they have provided answers about how it controls the body's defence mechanism.

# Solicitor MP in negligence suit

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Mr Delwyn Williams, Conservative MP for Montgomery and a solicitor, was alleged at Birmingham High Court yesterday to have adopted a cavalier approach to the case of a client. It was claimed that he failed adequately to carry out instructions and on two occasions acted contrary to them.

Mr Colin Biffen, aged 48, of Tamworth Mill, Aston on Clun, Shropshire, is claiming damages from Mr Williams, who at the time of a transaction between them in 1975 was practising in Welshpool. Mr Biffen alleged that Mr Williams was negligent while acting in the purchase of a plot of land and the building of a house in the village of Edgton, near Craven Arms, Shropshire.

Mr David Foskett, for Mr Biffen, said: "Behind this litigation lie two disputes over the purchase of land, and one building dispute." Mr Biffen was involved in two of the disputes.

Mr Foskett said it was alleged that as a result of Mr Williams's failure to carry out his client's instructions, and on two occasions his acting contrary to them, Mr Biffen's position in one case was destroyed and in another seriously undermined.

Mr Biffen had been caused serious financial loss and there has been distress and anxiety for himself and his family over several years. Mr Foskett said that Mr Williams had adopted a cavalier approach to the case.

Mr Biffen had decided early in 1975 to buy a plot of land in Edgton and build a house. But difficulties arose over the title of the land and by the middle of 1975 Mr Biffen had decided to terminate the contracts to buy the land and to build a house. Mr Williams, however, encouraged him to take a different course and building work started.

Mr Biffen said that he and his wife wanted to withdraw from the transaction, but were put under pressure by the builder and Mr Williams to allow the former to go on site. By September, 1975, he had paid £3,446 and later another £4,000 was demanded.

He told Mr Williams the claim ought to be defended.

# No comment from Army on bullying claim on TV

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Army yesterday declined to comment on television programme about bullying in the ranks because it had not been allowed to see it in advance.

It was claimed on the programme, which was put together by Granada's *World in Action* team, that scores of cases of ill treatment of soldier "misfits" during the past four years had been examined.

One black said that he was burnt on the back with a red-hot iron. Another soldier, who did not appear, was said to have been tied to the front of an Army lorry and beaten with a sledgehammer.

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, was invited to appear; but he refused because Granada wanted to do a 20-minute interview without telling him the questions in advance. The Ministry of Defence said the department had asked to see the film before last's night's screening, but Granada had refused.

The programme comes two years after Private James Darkin, aged 18, killed himself after severe bullying by other soldiers. Questions were asked in Parliament after his death.

# NEWS IN SUMMARY

## Cycle chaos planned in fares fight

A mass demonstration by cyclist in central London is being planned as part of a campaign to save the Greater London Council's policy of cheap public transport fares.

The campaign, organized through local groups and community centres around London, was launched yesterday. The organizers hope that the "bike-in" by commuters will cause traffic chaos, to emphasize the need for the GLC's fares scheme, declared illegal by the Law Lords, to continue.

Other plans for the new campaign, bringing together passengers and London Transport workers, include petitions, the distribution of leaflets, posters and stickers. The Fare Fight Campaign was launched in London in the presence of Mr Frank Dobson, Labour MP for Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South, and Mr Martin Stevens, Conservative MP for Hammersmith, Fulham.

The organizers said employees at one bus depot in Chalk Farm, north London, had decided not to collect the increased fares which come into effect on March 21, but to maintain them at present levels.

## Youth cut brake cables of car

A youth cut the brake cables of a woman's car and watched as it careered down the ramp of a car park, stopping just short of crossing traffic, Glasgow Sheriff Court was told yesterday.

Then George Cummings, aged 18, of Maxwell Drive, Pollokshaws, Glasgow, who had cut through the brake pipe, offered to repair the car. He was remanded in custody for reports after admitting cutting the cable and attempting to defraud the woman of £6 for the repair.

## Heathrow staff threaten strike

British Airways ramp staff at Heathrow airport, London, were threatening an indefinite strike today if any of the workforce were suspended for failing to implement a new roster and adopt flexible working arrangements.

The 2,600 transport union ramp workers in Heathrow's Terminal One and Two, which include baggage loaders, drivers, aircraft cleaners and catering and cargo staff, say the new conditions would mean longer hours and loss of overtime pay.

## £40,000 school fire

Obscene anti-Roman Catholic slogans were daubed on the walls of St Edward's Roman Catholic Middle School in Aylesbury on Sunday night by arsonists who caused more than £40,000 damage.

## Two nurses slashed

Two auxiliary nurses were attacked with a razor by one of three men who broke into a Bournemouth nursing home yesterday. Miss Karen Storey and Penelope Cole were treated for cuts in hospital.

# 'TV LINK' TO FIRE ATTACKERS

By Kenneth Gosling

A fire-eating scene from an Italian film shown on BBC television may have been copied by a gang of youths who attacked a boy in Liverpool at the weekend.

The theory is being investigated by Merseyside police who are searching for the attackers of Donald Curlett, aged 15, of Alfonso Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool. One of three youths is said to have spat petrol into his face while a second threw a lighted match at him.

The boy fell to the ground with his face and hair burning. He managed to smother the flames with his hands and was treated in hospital. Merseyside police said yesterday they were treating the attack as a serious assault.

The police said they understood a similar attack was shown on a film review programme. The only recent film depicting anything at all similar was the *Film International* presentation on BBC 2 on January 23 of *Salto nel Vuoto (Leap Into the Void)*.

In it, one of the members of a troupe of performers takes a mouthful of paraffin, spits it out and lights it while someone says, "Be very careful, you can get burnt like that".

A BBC official said yesterday that she doubted whether the gang involved would have been watching the film, which was presented with English subtitles. It was described as "fairly heavy going". They could equally well have got the idea for the attack from seeing fire-eaters on other programmes or in circuses, she said.

The boy told the police that at first he thought water was being spat at him. "But the next thing I knew flames were coming from my face. I burnt my hands putting the flames out. When I touched my face bits of skin started falling off."

The police are looking for three youths aged about 15.

# VAT MAN WINS AGE RULING

An age limit in the Civil Service careers system worked unfairly against an immigrant barrister's hopes of advancement, the Employment Appeal Tribunal ruled yesterday.

The age limit applied to prospective administrative trainees was attacked by Mr K. W. Dayananda Perera of the customs and excise as unintentional race discrimination.

Mr Perera, aged 41, of Montrose Avenue, Edgware, London, said the upper limit of 32 infringed the Race Relations Act, 1976.

He argued that most coloured immigrants entered Britain as adults. Therefore fewer coloured civil servants than whites reached the administrative trainee stage before the age of 32.

Mr Perera, who came to Britain in 1973 from Sri Lanka, pointed out that in the Southall value-added tax office where he worked there were 22 white executive officers under 32, but none of the 13 coloured people was under 32. Thereafter none of the coloured people could apply for the administrative training course.

Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, presiding, said the statistical evidence presented by the Civil Service Commission supported Mr Perera's evidence.

"The fact that a substantial number of coloureds are adult immigrants suggests that the statistical evidence, such as it is, probably gives a correct picture," the judge said.

The tribunal held that Mr Perera had proved indirect discrimination over his application to become an administrative trainee and was entitled to compensation, to be assessed later.

But the court ruled against his complaints of racial discrimination over other unsuccessful attempts for promotion. In one of those he was assessed as unsuitable and "never to be seen again".





Mr Wood now and after the attack

# Youths are sentenced for torture of old man

A veteran of two world wars showed astonishing bravery and generosity after he was tortured by two teenagers Plymouth Crown Court heard yesterday. Mr Fred Wood, aged 82, insisted on the last word after two masked youths, posing as carol singers, broke into his home in Plymouth. The teenagers gagged the former naval rating, almost causing him to choke on his false teeth. He was beaten and slashed repeatedly across the face with a sheath knife, Mr Richard Rains, for the prosecution, told the court. But as the youths said they were leaving, Mr Wood said defiantly "Well go on then."

Mr Wood's ordeal was heavily publicized a fortnight before Christmas and he was sent more than £600, food hampers, and other gifts. He sent £100 to the Penlee Lifeboat fund. He also distributed food parcels and other gifts to pensioners near his home in Lakeside Drive, Ernesettle.

Mr Rains said: "He behaved with very great courage and very great generosity to others in greater need than himself." Photographs of Mr Wood's injuries were produced in court when Martin Temme, aged 17, unemployed, who lives next door but one to the pensioner and Michael Garratt aged 16, a storeboy, of Hornchurch Road, Ernesettle, pleaded guilty to robbing him of £13.60 and a wristwatch worth £10.

Temme was jailed for three years and Garratt was ordered to be detained for "a period of up to three years".

Mr Wood, who has recovered from his injuries, did not attend the hearing. At his home he said: "I just want to forget all about it."

# GAMBLING LED BOY TO KILL AUNT

Sarah Simpson, aged 78, who was blind, was murdered by a teenage relative because of his fatal fascination for gaming machines and space invaders, Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court, was told yesterday.

Mark Cougle battered and stabbed his great-great aunt to death for the sake of £20. He had spent his wages on electronic games at an amusement arcade and needed cash to pay board to his parents, the court heard.

He was ordered to be detained at the Queen's pleasure after admitting murdering Miss Simpson at her home in Vicarage Road, Silksworth, Tyne and Wear, in May.

Mr Robin Stewart, QC, for the prosecution, said: "This is a horrifying case in which a young man attacked his great-great aunt, battered her unconscious with a poker, used a knife to stab her to death through the heart, and then cut her throat".

He said Miss Simpson's skull was fractured by five blows from the poker, which broke in two. She died from one of five stab wounds through the heart, and suffered another eight in the chest.

Cougle, aged 18, a trainee chef, gambled away the £23.50 wages he received from a Youth Opportunities Programme soon after being paid, the court was told.

The teenager was said to have told the police: "I went to an arcade and spent all my money playing the machines. I was thinking of some way to get money and I thought of my Aunt Sally."

After the killing Cougle, of Bilsdale Road, Seaton Carew, Cleveland, ransacked the house for the £20 he needed, and ran off.

# PARLIAMENT February 1 1982

## Convention on ship salvage to be revised

**COMMONS**

The preliminary inquiry into the Penlee lifeboat disaster is expected to be completed by the end of this month, Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said at question time in the Commons.

Sir William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C) asked what consideration the Department of Trade had given to the problems of current contract practice with regard to the salvage of stricken ships.

**Mr Sproat:** I note the wide use made of the Lloyd's standard form of salvage agreement under which remuneration is determined after the salvage operation by agreement or arbitration. This minimizes the preliminaries to rapid action.

I keep under review whether there are lessons to be learnt from individual incidents. The United Kingdom delegation to IMCO will play its full part in the coming revision of the 1910 Brussels convention on salvage.

**Sir William van Straubenzee:** I appreciate that he cannot comment on the merits of the recent and particularly tragic case involving the loss of the entire crew who went to the rescue.

If there is any justification for the view that delay in settling the salvage terms was one of the causes, possibly something on the lines of mandatory provisions which would come into effect on certain basic conditions being satisfied, might be something to be considered in the revision of which he spoke.

**Mr Sproat:** We will be willing to look at any lessons which we could learn from the inquiry currently being carried out by the RNLI and my department and the Government of the Republic of Ireland, but traditional mariners' law believes that the ship's master is the best person to decide whether his ship is in danger.

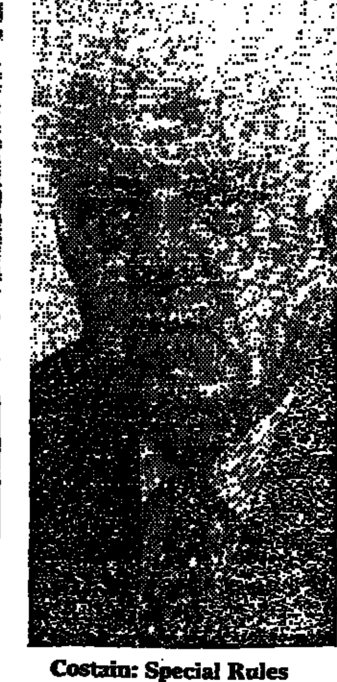
**Mr John Prescott** (Kingston upon Hull, East, Lab): For a successful tow of the stricken vessel adequate manning is required. Has he seen the Minister of Transport's *statement* from Ireland that manning levels in Ireland are the same as Britain's?

**Mr Sproat:** I read the newspaper reports to which he refers and will consider that in the light of the Irish Government's report when it is made available to me.

**Mr David Ginsburg** (Dewsbury, SDP): What sort of time scale does he envisage? How soon will it be before a convention is signed?

**Mr Sproat:** On the IMCO agreement, there *is to* be a meeting in 1984. I believe there are one or two other things that have to be settled before then requiring a fair amount of work by IMCO, but I hope that it will be at the next diplomatic conference, 1984-85.


Van Straubenzee: Delays


Costain: Special Rules

**Sir Albert Costain** (Folkestone and Hythe, C): This is particularly significant in areas of the English Channel and in the south-east of Kent where we have one of the highest concentrations of shipping in the world. Would it be possible to make special rules to apply to ships in this narrow waterway?

**Mr Sproat:** He is right about the extremely busy, difficult and potentially dangerous nature of the English Channel. When the preliminary inquiry is completed I will look at what he suggests in the light of what the inquiry reveals.

**Mr Kenneth Woolmer**, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Batley and Morley, Lab): On the question of the Union Star disaster and the Penlee lifeboat, when does he expect the preliminary inquiry to report? Will he give an assurance that he will look carefully at the call for a proper public inquiry to investigate the many doubts expressed so far?

**Mr Sproat:** Yes. I give that *assurance. I hope* and expect that the preliminary inquiry will be completed by the end of this month.

## Building society practice disliked by minister

**INSURANCE**

The practice of some building societies in forcing mortgage holders to insure their property with a particular company, which might not give best value, was wrong, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of Consumer Affairs, said.

She stated that she would strongly support the Director General of Fair Trading in any attempt to end the practice. Asked whether the review of the restrictive trade practices of the Building Societies Association had yet been completed, she said some of the association's recommendations were still the subject of discussion. It was a matter for the Director General of Fair Trading.

**Mr Robin Squire** (Hornchurch, C) asked if she was satisfied with the monitoring of Building Societies Association/Office of Fair Trading agreements which had been made in the past, in particular the choice of insurance company which in practice a number of companies still did not grant.

Would she agree with the National Consumer Council report which she said that in practice very few members have any influence on the way their own building society operates?

**Mrs Oppenheim:** I have a considerable amount of sympathy with his first point. I hope the practice he referred to, the nomination of insurance companies, will no longer occur.

*Following discussions* last year, the Director of Fair Trading and the Building Societies Association have said the association no longer recommends borrowers should insure their property through an agent of the building society.

The Director General has said he is satisfied that, if the building societies follow the recommendation on freedom of choice of insurance companies, the situation will no longer occur. It is being carefully monitored.

**Mr Kenneth Weetch** (Ipswich, Lab): Many of these restrictive practices arise from the fact that building society boards of directors are self-perpetuating anti-democratic bodies. Many of these boards — the Anglia being a flagrant example — seek to prevent new blood coming on to those boards.

**Mrs Oppenheim:** *Self-perpetuating, anti-democratic organizations* do not have a place in my good books. If he has a particular practice in mind — and I am sure this is a serious point he is making — perhaps he will draw it to the attention of the Director General I would also be glad to see a copy of it.

**Mr Toby Jessel** (Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C): Some *building societies* are not complying with the recommendation of their association. It is utterly wrong that a person who has a mortgage should be forced by a building society to insure his house with a particular company, who may not give the best value possible.

Will she strongly support any attempt by the Director General of Fair Trading to get this practice stopped once and for all?

**Mrs Oppenheim:** Yes, *it is wrong.* Yes, I will strongly support the Director General of Fair Trading.

## Cabinet sets out to counter CND 'distortions'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government yesterday launched a new drive to counter what it regards as misleading propaganda about its defence policies by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Ministers held a briefing session at Conservative Central Office for about ninety members of the party's speaking panels from all over Britain advising them on how to reply to the arguments of the unilateralists, and to present the Government's stance on arms control and multilateral disarmament.

The Government's campaign is in response to what it sees as growing public demands for quick progress on arms control agreements.

The workers, who included many prospective parliamentary candidates, were told by Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, of the danger when people, tempted by their own anxieties, turned to unilateralism.

"The silliest remark in this whole discussion was that a unilateralist was a multilateralist who meant it," he said. "On the contrary, a unilateralist is someone who ignores the real world and whose policy, if adopted, would doom multilateral disarmament ro failure.

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said that people's search for the truth about the Government's policies of deterrance and disarmament had not been helped by the misleading statements of some leaders of the unilateral disarmament movement.

He attacked as grossly irresponsible and CND allegation in a leaflet entitled *Nuclear War and You* that the Government had a policy of possible surprise attack on the Soviet Union. Although the CND had since withdrawn that allegation, they should withdraw the whole leaflet, which contained other errors.

"The Government's defence policy is to prevent war — any war — by making it clear to any possible aggressor that he would stand to lose more than he would gain," Mr Blaker explained.

Recent events in Poland had given added weight to the policy of deterraece and disarmament by negotiation. "They have shown the shallowness of the claim that the unilateralist campaign in the West has encouraged an enduring movement of peaceful protest in Eastern Europe."

Yesterday's meeting coincided with the publication of a Conservative Political Centre pamphlet, *Defending the Peace*, by Mr David Trippier, Conservative MP for Rossendale, in which he suggests that the message of the Government's defence policies has not got across.

*Defending the Peace* (CPO, 32 Smith Square, London SW1, £1).

## Makers to get swifter approvals

**STANDARDS**

There had been a considerable improvement in the processing of specifications for approval submitted to the Quality Assurance *and Standards Division of the* Department of Trade, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said during questions.

**Miss Betty Boothroyd** (West Bromwich West, Lab) had asked the Secretary of State for Trade to increase the recruitment to the division with the object of enabling British manufacturers submitting specifications and designs to obtain final approval within six months.

**Mrs Sally Oppenheim:** The numbers of engineering posts in the National Weights and Measures Laboratory of the division has already been increased with the aim of reaching a decision on new designs of weighing or measuring equipment within a few months of submission

Following a shortage of engin*eers which led to delays*, recruiting to fill the extra posts has been pressed vigourously over the past two-and-a-half years and as a result I hope that the last post will be filled shortly. Furthermore, new examination procedures agreed with manufacturers were introduced on January 1. Among other things they will help to speed up the approval process.

**Miss Boothroyd:** A delay of two years before a Government department could examine a specification submitted by industry was an indictment on the proper function of that department. Further, such delays have been having adverse effects to *British manufacturing industry* with losses of productivity, export markets and jobs.

*She should assure the* manufacturing sector that any submitted specification for approval will not have to wait longer than six months before they get an indication of their acceptance.

**Mrs Oppenheim:** The case she referred to me which took two years was not by any means a straightforward case. The record now shows there is a considerable improvement and there is no indictment of the department in the case she brought to my attention.

There were 21 cases waiting examination or actually under examination for final approval between January and June 1981 and only five between July and December 1981, so already in the past year there has been a noted improvement which I hope will continue.

## Government sticking to sale of BA

It remained Government policy to dispose of British Airways as soon as practicable but as a going and viable concern, Mr Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said.

**Mr Bowen Wells** (Hertford and Stevenage, C) had asked if in formulating policy towards aviation the minister would take action specifically to improve and protect the position of British Airways.

**Mr Sproat:** I do not intend to protect BA from the need to operate competitively. In formulating civil aviation policy, however, the Government will continue to give due weight to the interests of BA, as to those of other British airlines.

**Mr Wells:** *Would* he list the steps he proposes to take to return BA to profitability, so that it can be sold as a viable, going concern before the end of this Parliament?

**Mr Sproat:** I intend to take few steps. They should be taken by the board. Anything they do to turn round the profits of BA has my full encouragement. I congratulate Sir John King and his board on the trenchant and robust measures they are taking.

**Mr Kenneth Woolmer**, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Batley and Morley, Lab): Can he give an assurance that there will *be no more stripping of profit*able BA routes to tempt other airlines?

Before taking a further decision on BA, would he look at the transatlantic air fares war and see whether this is a major explanation of the problems faced by BA along with many others in recent years?

**Mr Sproat:** On the so-called "war" on the North Atlantic, in 1980 the three British carriers operating on that route out-earned the nine American carriers: a tremendous achievement by the British airline industry, including British Airways. I have no intention of stripping any routes.

**Mr Anthony Grant** (Harrow, Central, C): BA could be saved over £1m a year in fuel costs and the safety of the travelling public could be greatly enhanced if the practice of duty-free goods being lugged about on aircraft was changed and they were to be made available at the point of arrival instead of the point of departure. Other countries are changing to this practice.

Would he discuss it with the fuddy-duddies in HM Customs and Excise?

**Mr Sproat:** While rejecting the epithets about HM Customs and Excise and without being able to verify the precise figures, I would be happy to look at what he suggests.

**Mr Clinton Davis** (Hackney, Central, Lab): It is evident that it could not to be in the national *interest to privatize* BA in the foreseeable future or at all. Why not make a contribution to the future viability of *BA* by undertaking to get rid of the barmy scheme his predecessor introduced?

**Mr Sproat:** I disagree. It remains this Government's intention to privatize BA as soon as practicable.

**Mr Robert McCrindle** (Brentwood and Ongar, C): Is it the Government's position that it is opposed to the disposal of *profitable BA subsidiaries*, such as helicopters?

**Mr Sproat:** So far the Government has taken the view that it would be best to sell off British Airways, when it does so, as a going and viable concern.

BA helicopters have made substantial profits over the past few years, for which they should be congratulated. I would not rule out selling off the subsidiaries.

**Mr Woolmer:** Would he withdraw the suggestion that he intends to sell off BA? Can he confirm that if he goes ahead with that madcap scheme, there is no intention to sell more than a minority shareholding?

**Mr Sproat:** I do not intend to confirm that. If he prefers "denationalize" to "privatize", so be it.

## Signs seen of growth in air traffic

The Government will shortly announce its conclusions on representations it asked for following air traffic forecasts for the four London airports, Mr Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said. He added that passenger figures suggested a return to growth.

*Mr Sproat said that* in 1981 the four London area airports, Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and Stansted, handled 39,382,030 terminal passengers and 404,717 air transport movements. The corresponding figures for 1980 were 39,553,508 terminal passengers and 430,531 air transport movements.

**Mr Alan Haselhurst** (Saffron Walden, C): These figures, especially when taken with forecasts of future passenger scale and the introduction of larger aircraft, cast considerable doubt on the proposition that there will be a shortfall in capacity at these airports by 1987?

**Mr Sproat:** No. In six of the 12 months, traffic in 1981 was higher than in the corresponding month of 1980, indicating a return to growth. Comparisons of the total figures for the future need to look at the effect on traffic of the air traffic control strike in May and June and the bad weather in December. It would be a poor idea to base long-term forecasts on merely one year's figures.

**Mr Clinton Davis** (Hackney, Central, Lab): For Britain to restrict airport development at this stage would be to allow Amsterdam to become London's third airport, which is something this country ought not to contemplate.

Davis: Warning about Amsterdam airport

## London bid for trade mark office

Britain could succeed in winning the site of the EEC trade mark office only by putting forward London as the location, Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said in answering questions about the claims of other English cities to be put forward for the site. Industrial property work could drift away from this country if the bid was unsuccessful, he stated.

He said that the EEC Council of Ministers would in due course decide where the EEC trade mark office should be located. Four member states, including the United Kingdom, had formally offered to receive the office.

The United Kingdom proposed London over eight years ago and had recently reminded the Community of her bid by widely distributing a brochure which the Government produced jointly with the Greater London Council.

I must emphasize the importance to the United Kingdom of being successful in this bid to secure the European Community trade mark office, otherwise there is a danger of a drift of *industrial property* work away from this country, as happened when the European Patent Office was sited at Munich.

### Parliament today

**Commons** (2.30): Questions: Employment; Prime Minister. Coal Industry Bill, second reading. New Towns Bill, remaining stages.

**Lords** (2.30): Currency Bill, remaining stages. Social Security (Contributions) Bill, remaining stages. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, committee, fourth day.

## Legal aid Bill for duty solicitors in courts

By Frances Gibb

A Legal Aid Bill which provides for a national scheme for a duty solicitor in magistrates' courts and for an overhaul of the way criminal legal aid is administered was published by the Government yesterday.

The Bill, which has been drawn up by the Lord Chancellor's department in consultation with the Law Society has the widespread backing of the legal profession.

It will put what has been a voluntary and piecemeal system on to a more uniform basis and standardize criteria about who receives help from the duty solicitors.

It does not make it compulsory for duty solicitor schemes to be set up in all magistrates' courts. But the Law Society said: "One object is to put pressure on the courts and police who have not liked the idea".

There are at present duty solicitor schemes in 130 magistrates' courts. They have grown up in a piecemeal fashion in the last decade and have greatly varying methods and practices as to which defendants are aided and for what aspect of the proceedings.

The schemes, now run by the Law Society's local legal aid committees, provide for solicitors on a rota to give emergency advice and help to defendants in magistrates' courts who seem in most need of it or do not have their own solicitor. If necessary they make bail applications for them.

The Bill published yesterday also enables the Lord Chancellor to make regulations giving the Law Society legal aid committees more power over the administration of criminal legal aid in the way that they have at present over civil legal aid.

That will improve the consistency with which applications are dealt with. It also reforms the system of contributions paid by defendants towards the criminal legal aid they receive, bringing that too into line with civil aid system.

## SUICIDE VERDICT ON EX-WIFE

The divorced wife of Robert Conquest, the American author, killed herself with a large drugs overdose because she never recovered from the break-up of their marriage, an inquest heard yesterday.

Titania Conquest, aged 61, who was born in Bulgaria, had suffered a nervous breakdown and gone into many mental homes for treatment for her depression, Westminster Coroner's Court was told.

She was found dead at her home in Ravensdale Avenue, Finchley, north London, before Christmas after swallowing a large quantity of tranquillizers and antidepressant drugs.

Mrs Eleanor Macintosh, a lifelong friend, of Finborough Road, Earl's Court, told the inquest: "She suffered a mental breakdown following her divorce and never got over it. The last time I saw her alive she was very disturbed and talked of going into a mental home for good."

The coroner recorded a verdict of suicide.

Mr Conquest, aged 64, was educated at Oxford and was literary editor of *The Spectator* in the early 1960s.

## TEENAGERS ACCUSED OF KILLING

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

The killers of a widow aged 70 were her neighbours, a court was told yesterday. Three teenage brothers, Mark, Tony, and Martin Cooper, crept into the house next door through the false roof in the middle of the night, Mr Colin Colston, QC, for the prosecution, said at Nottingham Crown Court.

Mark, aged 18, hit Mrs Lilian Barnes, of Leighton Street, Radford, Nottingham, about the head with a mallet, and then stabbed her viciously and repeatedly with a knife, it was alleged.

Mr Colston said that the weapons were handed to Mark by Tony, aged 17, and Martin, aged 15.

The brothers stole £5.84 in cash, a portable radio, two purses and two keys, he added.

They returned to their own home the way they had come. Later, it was alleged, two of them returned to open Mrs Barnes's back door and window to divert suspicion from themselves.

*The Cooper brothers*, now of All Saints Street, Nottingham, all deny joint charges of murder and aggravated burglary. The case continues today.

## Minister foresees expanding nuclear power programme

**ENERGY**

The Department of Energy is preparing new energy projections which would be available in time for the Sizewell inquiry, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said when he opened a debate on nuclear power.

Mr Lawson also told MPs that the rate of nuclear build through the 1990s was likely to be much faster than it was in either the 1960s or the 1970s and that the Government proposed to adopt a flexible approach on strategy for the future.

The House was discussing the first report of the Energy Committee session 1980-81, on the new nuclear programme.

He said nuclear power was an essential component of a broadly-based energy strategy, the major objective of which was the availability of adequate and secure supplies of energy at lowest practicable cost.

The Government believed there was a need for a strong nuclear industry able to meet the increasing demands which would be placed on it, and which was building safe and reliable plant to cost and time. Twelve per cent of the nation's electricity was now generated by nuclear power. The safety record was second to none in any industry throughout the world.

This year would see a further three nuclear power stations come on stream for the first time — Hartlepool, Heysham 1, and Dungeness B. When fully operational each was expected to save about £100m a year compared with the cost of coal-fired power generation.

The Government fully endorsed the select committee's view that continuing public acceptability of nuclear power would be very largely based on confidence in the organization of safety in the industry, particularly in the role of the Nuclear Installation Inspectorate. The independence and effectiveness of a strong inspectorate must be maintained.

The Government did not agree with the select committee that there should be a time limit on the Sizewell inquiry. But he saw no prima facie reason to suppose that, if the inquiry had a favourable outcome, the Government would not be in a position to take a final decision during the lifetime of this Parliament.

He had yet to be convinced that the Government should provide financial aid to the Sizewell objectors.

Provided the industry was able to build safe nuclear power stations to cost and to time he expected nuclear power to make an increasing contribution to electricity supplies.

Preliminary work suggested that even in the most pessimistic of the alternative projections the Government was considering, there was a substantial, growing need fo new gernerating capacity through the 1990s and into the next century.

With a flexible approach, the Government would keep the longer term strategy under regular review and authorize specific new orders as and when it was satisfied they were justified.

The Government wanted to keep open the option to introduce fast reactors as and when they became economic. The NNC and AEA were working on a design for a commercial scale demonstration reactor and a very satisfactory design was emerging. But the timescale for fast reactor introduction as a competitive source of power now looked much longer than it did a few years ago, largely due to increased confidence about the long-term availability of uranium supplies.

Before taking major policy deisions the Government was exploring policy options, including the *possibility* and *potential* benefits of some form of international collaboraion.

Government steps on the thermal reactor programme would help to safeguard the further security of energy supplies on which the courntry's well being so heavily depended.

I forsee (he said) that, by the turn of the century, alongside our coal-fired generating stations, we shall have a large and well estabished nuclear power programme; that our industry will be well organised to cater for this programme; and that we shall be able to supply nuclear goods and services to other countries which, like ourselves, have a growing need for nuclear power.

On top of this we shall be well placed to move into whatever forms of nuclear energy may follow the thermal reactor.

**Mr Merlyn Rees**, chief Opposition spokesman on energy (Leeds, South, Lab), said he did not intend to lay down details of policy to be carried out by a future Labour government. Nobody knew what the circumstances would be in two years.

He took issue with Mr Lawson's observation that he saw no reason why the Government should not take a decision on the next type of nuclear reactor. He would be surprized if, within the next two years, any government was in a position to take a decision on the Sizewell report.

The choice of reactor would be extremely difficult. The story over the past ten years had not been a happy one. The trade unions stressed the need for a steady programme, not just to provide jobs but for necessary research and development to take place.

One could not assume the inquiry would say yes to the PWR. In the meantime the options should be kept open and at least one other AGR ordered.

More money was needed for research into the storage of waste. Not enough thought was given to the demand side of the issue. Future demand was difficult to calculate and could only be speculative.

The situation could be dramatically changed if more attention was given to energy conservation. The Government had virtually dismantled the major programme on energy conservation which had ben introduced by the Labour Government at the end of 1977.

The Government had not moved quickly on the industry. It had moved slowly and it as right to do so. The nature of events had led to that. Nuclear power had had a low priority. There was still the major problem of disposing of waste. It was certain that there was a role for nuclear power. The report was a beginning of a process of consideration, and not an end.

**Mr Ian Lloyd** (Havant and Waterloo, C) chairman of the select committee, said one of the reasons energy costs were so high *was because the industry* had been insulated from the need to respond more effectively to what was happening elsewhere.

Nuclear power was the safest, most efficient, reliable and productive form of energy the human race had devised provided they did not allow the economic of construction and operation to be destroyed by technical pride.

They must build and operate nuclear power stations efficiently, ensure they met objective safety criteria, and ensure there was public participation in this achievement.

There was a danger of killing the industry stone dead. This was the stated objective of some groups who were much nearer their target than they thought. No industry in the public or private sector could endure when investment worth of billions of pounds could be stymied for a year or indefinitely by groups.

It was not Parliament's task to choose reactors, but they must ensure that the choice was properly made and to ask questions when there was evidence that the choice was not as effective as it might be.

**Mr Tony Benn** (Bristol South-East, Lab) said he was entirely opposed to the PWR because there was an inherent safety defect *in the design*. To introduce the system to Britain would be wrong.

It was wise from time to time to ask whether the claims made for nuclear power in earlier debates merited reconsideration in the light of experience and whether the time had come to consider at any rate the scaling down of the role of nuclear power in long-term energy plannng.

The nuclear lobby was without question *the most powerful lobby* he had ever come-across in his life: notably the *PWR lobby*. The international companies were very strong and had pressed very strongly.

Underneath, the greatest pressure for nuclear power came form the military, who derived the plutonium required for their weapon programme from the nuclear power programme.

Most countries that wanted civil nuclear power wanted it for weapons purposes. There were no enforceable safeguards for the control of fissionable material. There was a rough and ready international monitoring system, but it could only be stopped by major international pressure. This was applied temporarily in the case of Pakistan and then withdrawn because of the Afghanistan situation.

Atomic power was a vulnerable system because it was centalized and therefore subject to attack either in war or by terrorists. Where there was a vulnerable system there were bound to be such safeguards as to threaten civil liberties.

For all these reasons a thick curtain of secrecy surrounded all matters concerning nuclear power. It was hard to get the truth. Ministers were misled, as he had been when Secretary of State.

He asked the Secretary of State whether he would publish all the papers realting to the PWR in his department for the inquiry. There had not been a wholly satisfactory answer, but if there was to be confidence in nuclear power the public must be told the facts and not fed with the propaganda and *public* relations activities of the nuclear industry.

All these were strong arguments for a scaling down of nuclear power in Britain's long-term plans, for no pressure water reactor, no fast breeder reactor and an absolute minimum of ordering. If it was necessary to order it should be the gas-cooled stations. There was a duty to preserve the gas-cooled option, lest, as he feared, the PWR turned out to be an unacceptable system.

Whatever happened, this was too big an issue to be determined by the experts, scientists or ministers. It musy come back to the House for decision. He hoped that the inquiry under Sir Frank Layfield would open up all these matters so that the public would *have* a chance to assess whether this expanded and advanced programme on a new system had any merit in this country.

***Mr Robert Hicks*** (Bodmin, C) said the House must not allow the views of the experts to dominate. As a non-expert on this subject he was most apprehensive about many facets of the nuclear power programme.

The select committee report substantiated the view he had increasingly formed over the years that either something had gone seriously wrong with the structure and organization of the United Kingdom's nuclear power industry or, alternatively, that the economic potential of nuclear energy had been over-estimated.

It was clear that the development of nuclear power had been a sorry sequence of events involving a number of wrong decisions, certainly missed opportunities, and inevitably wasted money.

He remained *apprehensive* about its desirability as a source of power. Apart from the economic considerations there were the security factor, the disposal of waste and the decommissioning process of reactors when that became necessary.

Insufficient attention had been paid to alternative sources of energy such as water, wind, tidal and solar. There were already numerous small examples in existence of successful alternative *energy* sources. There was some evidence that they could be developed on a more extensive scale. There should be a degree of commitment from the Government which was far greater than that shown so far.

Mr Lawson still had much to do to persuade those who were apprehensive about the future development of nuclear power

## Status of social workers

**House of Lords**

It should be unthinkable that the functions of a social worker *should be carried* out by untrained staff, Lord Wallace of Coslany, for the Opposition, said, moving a series of amendments to the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill on the third day of its committee stage.

The amendments, to a clause on the replacement of mental welfare officers by approved social workers, called for the word "approved" to be replaced by the word "qualified".

He said that it was inconceivable that doctors or nurses without proper professional qualifications would be engaged in the treatment of mentally ill people. If the social worker's function was to assume that of professional equality, it should be unthinkable that functions under the amended Act should be discharged by untrained staff. This amendment would make certain that some pressure would be brought to bear to make sure that people were completely qualified to do the job.

**Lord Wells-Pestell** (Lab) said people who were asked to undertake responsibilities in dealing with mental health must be competent and qualified. The word "approved" meant little or nothing. There should be a training course for social workers and that training course should be binding on the local authority.

**Lady Macleod of Borve** (C) said since this Bill put far more on to the social services, it was important that the people who had responsibility should be trained and qualified.

**Lord Elton**, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said the functions of social workers were of great importance to the community, especially to those people who might be detained as a result of their work. Social workers should be held in the highest esteem.

## Leeds 'fixed' match

Gary Sprake, the former Leeds *goalkeeper*, alleged in the High Court yesterday that his old team captain, Billy Bremner, was sent by Don Revie, his manager, to "fix" an opposing team player "to get the right result."

Mr Sprake, aged 38, *now* retired from soccer and living in Solihull, said the incident occurred at the end of the 1971 season in a home game against Nottingham Forest.

Leeds needed a good win to snatch the League championship from Arsenal. Leeds won 2-0, but still failed to take the championship.

Mr Sprake was giving evidence on the fifth day of a libel damages claim by Mr Bremner, now manager of Doncaster Rovers, over a front page article in the *Sunday People* in September, 1977, naming Mr Bremner as a central figure in an alleged football bribes scandal.

Mr Bremner is suing Odhams Newspapers and Danny Hegan, former Wolverhampton Wanderers player, who made accusations in the article. *Both deny* libel and say the allegations were true.

Mr Sprake told Mr Justice Bristow and the jury that before the Leeds versus Notts Forest match in May, 1971, Mr Revie told his team that he was sending Mr Bremner to see Dougie Fraser, an opposition team *member*. "*to* get the right result" and Mr Sprake said he saw Mr Bremner go.

Mr Sprake said: "He came back and said he had seen Dougie and it would be OK, from what I can remember".

In cross-examination, Mr Patrick Milmo, for Mr Bremner, said Allan Clarke, Johnny Giles and Jack Charlton would all have been present at the Leeds team talk, yet they said they heard no talk of match-fixing on that day.

Mr Sprake denied that he bore a grievance against Leeds and Mr Revie because his career had declined.

The case continues today.

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# Policeman paid informer with drugs, QC says

From Our Correspondent, York

Five drug squad detectives declared war on addicts in Hull by paying an underworld informer with drugs, Mr Brian Walsh, QC, told York Crown Court yesterday.

The officers recruited a small-time pusher to supply illegal drugs to suspects before they arrested them, it was claimed.

Yesterday the jury was told how the informer, Thomas Hamilton Dunsmore, aged 30, was paid with herion, LSD, cocain, and cannabis from the drug squad's safe.

The officers, a detective inspector, and four detective constables based at Hull, denied 10 offences under the misuse of Drugs Act.

Mr Walsh, for the prosecution, told the jury that the officers allowed Mr Dunsmore freely to peddle hard core drugs for almost three years.

He said the offences resulted in two of the officers, Det Constable Ian Davidson and Det Constable Philip Riby, receiving substantial sums of money.

Mr Walsh said the offences began in 1977, when two of the officers recruited Mr Dunsmore as an informer after arresting him in possession of cannabis in a public house in Hull.

No charges were preferred, but, Mr Walsh said, "in a nutshell, between 1977 and 1979 the officers quite unlawfully supplied drugs for himself and for sale as a reward or inducement to give them information about drugs and drug users

Mr Dunsmore's job was to supply the drugs to other users, who were then arrested in possession, to order supplies of cannabis from local pushers, so that the detectives could arrest them when they attempted to sell them, he said.

"Whether this was done by the officers out of zeal to to gain convictions to boost the records of individual officers so that in the end they could get promotion, it was wrong, illegal, and wholly improper conduct," he said.

He added that each time there was a conviction drugs were given to Mr Dunsmore as a reward or inducement to trap someone else.

However, Mr Walsh said that on one occasion two detectives arrested an innocent man "set up" under their noses by Mr Dunsmore.

He said the man, a young bus driver from Saltburn, would give evidence to describe how he was convicted after a pop festival in Bridlington for possessing cannabis which he "didn't know he had on him"'.

Mr Dunsmore, he said, was a crucial witness, but also a criminal with a long record.

He was not "a shy or blushing violet", and when the police finally interviewed him he was promised by detectives that they would stop him if he said anything to incriminate himself.

Mr Dunsmore's career as an informer was interrupted in July, 1977, when he was jalied for six months for driving while disqualified, but Mr Walsh said that even in Manchester prison the detectives kept in touch.

On one occasion, Mr Walsh said, Det Constable Mike Atkins passed him a quantity of cannabis in a prison interview room which Mr Dunmore later sold. On another, money was passed to him by detectives.

The accused men, all from Hull, are: Det Insp Mike Lord, aged 44, of St Margaret's Avenue, who denies possessing cannabis. Constable Davidson, aged 31, of Willerby Road, who denies inciting another to supply cannabis, two counts of unlawfully supplying LSD and heroin, and being concerned in supplying cannabis.

Constable Atkins, aged 26, of Norland Avenue, who denied unlawful possession and supply of cannabis, unlawfully suppling LSD, and inciting another to supply cannabis.

Constable Riby, aged 31, of Newton Dale, Sutton Park, who denies being concerned in the supplying of cannabis and unlawfully supplying LSD, and cocaine.

Constable Andrew Ablett, aged 33, of Riversdale Road, who denies unlawfully possessing and supplying cannabis.

The trial continues today.

# Schoolboy rapists to be detained 18 months

Two schoolboys who raped a girl aged 13 were each ordered to be detained for 18 months yesterday when Mr Justice Taylor, told Leeds Crown Court that neither a detention centre nor Borstal was adequate.

The boys, both aged 15, had pleaded guilty to raping the girl and aiding and abetting each other to commit rape. A third boy, also aged 15, who admitted indecently assaulting the girl and aiding and abetting one of the other boys in an offence of attempted rape, was sentenced to six months in a detention centre.

The judge, who directed that the three boys and the girl should not be identified, told the two rapists: "It is necessary you should be sent for a period of custody so that not only you realize, because I believe you do, but that others realize that to attack a girl this way is quite unacceptable in society".

Mr Norman Jones, for the prosecution, said the three boys and the girl attended the same school.

In Camberwell, south London, a boy aged 15 was remanded in custody by magistrates yesterday, accused of raping two women in one week. He will appear at Lewisham North juvenile court, south London, next Tuesday.

The boy is also accused of causing grievous bodily harm to one of the victims and of robbing the other of cash and jewelry worth £200.



Mr Reg J. Gadsden, who will judge the six group winners for the Supreme Champion award at Cruft's dog show at Earls Court, London, on Sunday week, with his fox terrier Vicky.

# Better TV favoured, not more

By Kenneth Gosling

The prospect of moltichannel television on American lines is greeted with little enthusiasm by London viewers, according to a survey carried out for the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

A thousand people were invited to complete a questionnaire in which they were asked what they felt about five more television channels providing programmes by satellite, and for their reactions to pay-television and cheap video-cassette recorders.

Most people who took part in the survey said they would prefer to see the present channels improved than to have more channels.

A framework for television satellite broadcasting in Europe was established in 1977 when five channels were assigned to give national coverage for each European country.

The first such broadcasts will take place in about three years.

A report by Dr Mallory Wober, the IBA's deputy head of research, indicates that people are not simply against change; they were, for instance, generally in favour of video-cassette recorders.

One viewer said: "Five more channels on television would give programme planners more chance to use poor quality and cheap rubbish

# Planners say airport inquiry is bungled

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The Town and Country Planning Association announced yesterday that it had withdrawn its formal application to build London's third airport at Maplin Sands in Essex. Its action will reduce further Maplin's slim chances of being chosen as the airport site.

However, the association, which is backed by a consortium of companies and local authorities, insisted yesterday that Maplin was a better choice than the inland site at Stansted. It will present the Maplin case as an objector to Stansted at the public airport inquiry, which is now in its seventeenth week.

Maplin's hopes were damaged last year when the Greater London Council switched allegiance from it to Stansted. Last month the Ministry of Defence said that an airport at Maplin would damage the nation's defence capabilities by forcing the closure of unique experimental ranges near by.

The aim of the association's withdrawal is to save time. If its application had gone ahead the public inquiry now examining Stansted would have had to devote as much detailed attention to Maplin, even though the Government does not support it.

By putting the Maplin case in objections to Stansted the association will give Mr Graham Eyre, the inquiry inspector, an opportunity to recommend that Maplin should be considered instead of Stansted. In the light of evidence given so far, it is highly unlikely that he will do so. Nevertheless, the association has succeeded in steering the inquiry outside the narrow orbit of Stansted.

The move by the association is one of a series of policy changes that have heaped complications on the inquiry since it opened last year. Mr David Hall, director of the association, said yesterday that a local inquiry into merits of enlarging the airport at Stanstead was far too narrow a format for such a broad issue as London's third airport.

He considered the present inquiry, which will hear detailed evidence about Stansted and a possible fifth terminal at Heathrow, far less suitable than a planning inquiry commission which could initiate its own research and consider a range of suitable sites.

"The Government has bungled the whole process", Mr Hall said. "It seems to have learnt nothing from the experience of other big inquiries like Windscale and the Vale of Belvoir". The Stansted inquiry has been punctuated by reproofs from Mr Eyre to government departments for failing to produce adequate evidence about the local impact of an enlarged Stansted.

Mr Hall released the text of a letter he sent last week to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. It included formal withdrawal of the Maplin application "on the ground of what has become, in our view, a wasteful and inappropriate proceeding".

# Courts urged to shun inflated traffic fines

By Frances Gibb

Road traffic fines should remain at present levels although inflation has more than doubled since they were last reviewed, the Magistrates' Association recommended yesterday.

In its latest guidelines on road traffic offence penalties, the first since August, 1978, the association says that after consulting its branches, the overwhelming response was "that people's financial circumstances had not necessarily gone up in accordance with inflation".

Magistrates should therefore bear that in mind when fixing the amount of fines, it says. "A court should use its discretion in all the circumstances of the case in deciding whether a fine should be adjusted accordingly."

But the recommended freeze on fine levels might only be a short-lived respite, the association says. The *Criminal Justice Bill*, now before the Commons, proposes penalty increases for all road traffic offences. Further guidelines might therefore be issued later this year.

The latest guidelines, however, do include increased penalties for failing to stop and failing to report an accident, in line with the increase in the maximum penalty for those offences in the Transport Act, 1981.

The recommended penalties are: £100 and endorsement and consideration of disqualification for failing to stop after an accident, and £50 and an endorsement for failing to report an accident. Maximum penalties in each case are now £1,000 and endorsement.

It is emphasized that the guidelines are only suggested penalties, representing a broad consensus on appropriate penalties for average offences committed by first offenders of average means.

For the first time, they include seat belt offences, pending provisions in the Transport Act, 1981, not yet in force. A fine of £10 is suggested for those not wearing a belt or for driving with a child not wearing one.

Stopping on a clearway is also included for the first time. The recommended penalty is £25.

Other suggested penalties include: stopping on the motorway hardshoulder, £25; walking on motorway or slip road, £25, and on hard shoulder £15; stopping on zig-zags by pedestrian crossing, £20 and endorsement; and driving with faulty tyres, £25 and endorsement.

On drinking and driving offences, the association says they account for many accidents, injuries and deaths: "The Court of Appeal has consistently upheld higher penalties for offenders with higher blood alcohol, and it is suggested that fines and especially periods of disqualification should reflect this."

# SIKH KIDNAP FATHER CONVICTED

A Sikh who kidnapped his daughter when she defied him over an arranged marriage and ran away to live with her boyfriend was given a prison sentence of two years suspended for two years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Ranjit Rai, aged 43, of Orchard Road, Darlington, Co Durham, was convicted of assault causing actual bodily harm on his daughter, Jasbir, aged 21, and causing grievous bodily harm to her boyfriend, Mr Muhammad Hanif, a Muslim. He had denied the charges.

His son, Lakhbir Rai, aged 19, unemployed, of the same address, pleaded guilty to assaulting Mr Hanif and was jailed for six months. He was allowed to leave the court because both he and his father had been in custody

The girl's fiancé in the arranged marriage, Barvider Bains, aged 23, a machine operator, of Speckmans Way, Slough, Berkshire, was given a prison sentence of six months, suspended for two years. He admitted impeding the arrest of the two other men

# PROTEST MARS CD OPENING

Anti-nuclear protesters disrupted yesterday's opening of the headquarters of the United Kingdom's early-warning and monitoring organization which exists to give public warnings of air attacks and radio active fallout.

About fifty members of the Oxford-based Campaign Atom picketed the Civil Defence building at Cowley Barracks, Oxford. Many wore white boilersuits and gas masks.

They festooned the walls and gates with balloons and banners in protest. They want Oxford to be declared a nuclear-free zone.

Mr Mark Levene and Mr Glyn Robinson, two members of Campaign Atom were allowed in to put their objections to Mr Roy Cooke, the director.

Mr Levene said: "They claim their sole function is to advise the public in the event of a nuclear war, but they have a military role and are patrty of the war-fighting apparatus"

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### More Red Brigades flats raided

Vicenza — Police claim to have smashed three more hideouts of the Red Brigades amid reports that arrested illeged terrorists are providing important information to police.

Arrests in the latest sweeps, in Rome flats, bring to 29 the number held since police stormed a flat in Padua and freed Brigadier General James Dozier, the American Nato officer, Thursday. An arms cache was found in one of the Rome Hideouts.

Emilia Libera and Giovanni Ciucci, two of General Dozier's alleged kidnappers arrested on Thursday, were giving police information about their ealier activities in the Red Brigades, Italian newspapers said.

☐ The Pope told the Nato Defence College that the release of General Dozier had brought a moment of great joy for so many people who hoped and prayed for it. (Peter Nichols writes). It reinforced the conviction that only non-violent methods could bring about lasting political and social reforms, he said.

### Briton denies terrorist links

New York. — John Paul Arthur, of Surrey, who had a sub-machine gun and armour piercing bullets, when he was detained in Brooklyn last week, has denied any connexion with terrorist groups. A statement released through his lawyers before his court appearance rejected rumours that have linked him with the IRA, Libya and other groups.

Mr Arthur, who entered the United States through Florida, was arrested in a predominantly Italian neighbourhood after a resident reported a suspicious car in the area. He is being held on bail of $1m (£535,000). He was due to appear in court later and was expected to be remanded for trial.

### Mugabe seeks Namibia action

Salisbury — It was time for the Western contact group to take a much firmer line in getting South Africa to comply with an undiluted Resolutiom 435 on Namibia Mr Robett Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe said here.

Pretoria was receiving solace through the prevarication, if not encouragement, of some Western countries, he told 61 representatives of the Lomé Convention countries.

### Navy test-fires missile in US

Cape Canaveral. — A British submarine has successfully test-fired what is believed to be an improved version of the Polaris missile, 30 miles off the Florida coast.

Officials refused to confirm that Saturday's launch from the Renown while submerged at the eastern test range of the United States Air Force involved a new Polaris missile, but officials have acknowledged that Britain has been conducting land-based launches of an improved Polaris in the area for several years.

### First day of Senegambia

Abidjan.—The long-planned Senegambia Confederation, uniting Senegal with The Gambia, was born at midnight. It grew out of a coup attempt last year in The Gambian capital, Banjul, which was defeated with the help of Senegalese troops.

Both countries retain their sovereignty but will develop joint policies for defence, foreign affairs, finance and customs.

### 40 accused of Bihar blindings

Delhi.—Forty police officers, doctors and others are expected to be prosecuted for their part in the blinding of prisoners in the north Indian state of Bihar.

The decision to suspend the men and to clear the way for court action comes 15 months after newspapers disclosed that 32 prisoners at Bhagalpur had been blinded with needles, bicycle spokes and acid.

### Peking's offer seen as ploy

Peking. — China's offer to negotiate a time limit on American arms sales to Taiwan was seen by Western diplomats here as an attempt to appear flexible rather than an indication of a wish to compromise.

The statement was aimed at making Peking appear as reasonable as possible, they said, so that if Sino-American relations deteriorate, China can deny responsibility and blame Washington's intransigence.

### Dynamite deaths

Altdorf, Switzerland.—Two workers were killed and seven others injured when dynamite exploded and set off a fire at an explosives factory.

# El Salvador slaughter begins after midnight

**From Paul Ellman, San Salvador, Feb 1**

The name of Jorge Aurelio Hurrutia did not figure on the list carried by the masked men dressed in Salvadorean army uniforms who came to his house in the early hours of the morning. But he was shot anyway.

His body, with two bullet holes in the heart, and the back of the head blown away, was one of 19 discovered yesterday morning in San Antonio Abad, a poverty-stricken slum on the north-western edge of San Salvador.

According to their families, all 19 died in similar circumstances — shot after their homes were raided by men dressed in army uniforms. All were inhabitants of the neighbourhood and ranged in age from a woman of 57 to two brothers, aged 16 and 14.

According to the Salvadorean military command, "some 20 terrorists" were killed during an operation mounted by the first infantry brigade after complaints from local inhabitants about "subversive" activity.

Injecting an element of confusion, a communiqué from the command further claimed that "as usual, the subversives took their dead and wounded with them", thereby denying any link between the military operation and the 19 bodies found in the streets of San Antonio Abad.

Obfuscation of this sort is not unusual in El Salvador where the conduct of the military has again come under the scrutiny of the United States Congress after allegations that troops slaughtered almost 1,000 civilians during an operation in December in northern Morazan province near the border with Honduras.

The way in which Señor Hurrutia died offers a grisly insight into the often random way in which death finds its victims in the Salvadorean war, which last year accounted for nearly 17,000 civilian fatalities.

According to his daughter, Sandra Dalila, aged 19, the family was awakened by banging on the front door at 1 am. She said her father, dressed only in trousers, answered the door and was immediately seized by men in black berets and olive green uniforms, the lower halves of their faces being hidden by masks.

They brought her father back later to collect a shirt and a pair of shoes. "They asked me what he did for a living and when I told them he was a driver for the Ministry of Agriculture, they laughed", Señorita Hurrutia said. It was the last time she saw her father alive. But the uniformed men came back a third time to search the house and to question Señor Hurrutia's eldest son, Sergio. aged 16.

Other inhabitants of San Antonio Abad told stories of windows being shot out when people took too long to answer their doors and of finding bodies with their hands tied behind their backs.

The people of San Antonio Abad alleged that the killings had been carried out by troops from the San Carlos garrison, which is reponsible for security in this sector of the capital. The garrison is the headquarters of the First Infantry Brigade.

The area, which lies on the lower slopes of the San Salvador volcano, is descibed by military sources as an infiltration route into the capital by guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti national liberation movement which is fighting to overthrow the military and civilian junta led by President José Napoleon Duarte.

The apparent link between Salvadoran troops and yet more slaughtering of civilians adds to the embarrassment of the Reagan Administration which has informed congressional leaders that it intends to provide a further $55m (about £29.4m) in military aid to the Salvadorean junta on an emergency basis.

American officials in San Salvador concede that efforts to impress upon the Salvadorean command the damage done to its image by the continuing excesses against civilians have largely proved fruitless . "I guess you cannot change the habits of a hundred years overnight", one official said.

### Americans step up military aid

☐ Washington: The United States is to ship $55m in emergency military equipment to El Salvador to replace aircraft which were destroyed during a guerrilla attack on an air base near San Salvador last week, it was announced today (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The announcement was made by Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, in testimony to the Senate foreign relations committee during which he asked for additional American military and economic aid for the three members of the newly formed Central American Democratic Community — El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

During his testimony, Mr Enders also confirmed for the first time that Cuba had recently received a new consignment of MiG 23 "Flogger" jet aircraft.

The presence at an airport near Havana of a number of crates believed to contain the aircraft was reported last month, but until now the Administration has refused to comment on these reports. Mr Enders said the aircraft formed the second squadron of MiG 23s received by Cuba from the Soviet Union.

He also said that Cuba received some 63,000 tons of military supplies last year, more than in any other year since the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

The need for additional assistance to pro-Western states in Central America, Mr Enders gave a warning that "unless we act now, the future could well bring more Cubas: totalitarian regimes so linked to the Soviet Union that they become factors in the military balance, and so incompetent economically that their citizens' only hope becomes that of one day migrating to the United States".

He said that Nicaragua was already in the process of "being exploited as a base for the export of subversion and armed intervention" in neighbouring El Salvador

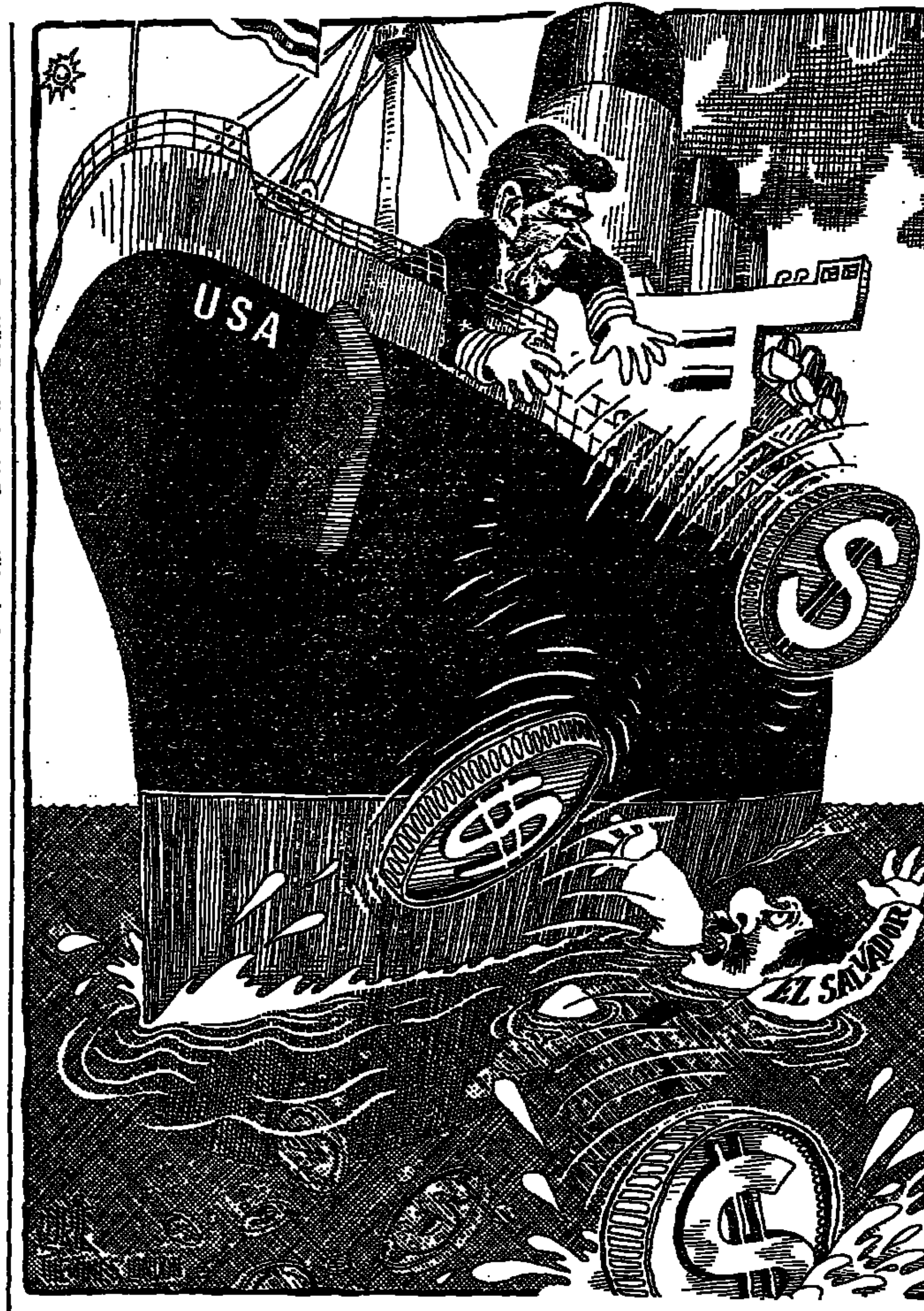
Yesterday, Mr Ruben Zamora, a spokesman for the Salvadorean guerrillas, said that additional military aid to El Salvador would only prolong the killing in the Central American state. He said that nothting short of sending American combat troops to El Salvador could prevent the eventual defeat of the Duarte regime.

"The Government forces are not going to be able to win the war with just more equipment," Mr Zamora said. "To win the war the Reagan Administration would need to do so much more that the American people would not accept it".

The Administration is expected to ask Congress to increase military and economic aid to El Salvador by $100m to $235m this fiscal year. A further increase to $300m is expected for next year, The request will be contained in the President's budget presentation next Monday.

Last week President Reagan said that the Salvadorean regime of President Duarte was making sufficient progress on political and human rights for it to qualify for additional military and economic aid.

However this assumption is expected to be challenged in Congress this week, particularly after a series of press reports about an alleged massacre in which between 733 and 926 peeole are said to have been killed by government troops.




# US puts off declaring Polish debt in default

**From Bailey Morris, Washington, Feb 1**

The Reagan Administration said today it will not declare in default Poland's debt to American banks despite failure of the Jaruzelski Government to meet scheduled payments of $71.3m about £37.5m in January.

Instead, the Administration has decided to reimburse nine United States banks for the past due payments of principal and interest owed in January, said Mr Beryl Sprinkel, United States Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs.

The Administration's newly articulated policy on Polish debt, opposed by hardliners in the Defence and Commerce Departments, would permit the Government to repay American banks a total of $397m owed by Poland this year.

The money *is* part of $1,600m in loans made or guaranteed by the United States Agriculture Department to finance grain sales to Poland under community credit corporation programmes.

Some hardliners in the Administration had urged President Reagn to put economic pressure on the Soviet Union and the Eastern countries by declaring Poland's debt in default.

Mr Sprinkel said today, however, that "at the moment we are taking the position that we are not going to declare a default" in order to avoid putting additional strain on the international monetary system.

# Bad press for TV spectacular

**By Our Foreign Staff**

President Reagan's television spectacular, *Let Poland Be Poland*, has had a bad press.

Denunciation of the programme by Moscow and Warsaw yesterday as subversive and hypocritical was predictable. But commentators in the West, taking a less obviously committed view, were also lukewarm.

The documentary, protesting against martial law in Poland, was broadcast in the United States on Sunday night and beamed to mort than 50 countries.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, was quick to react to the programme. "It is already obvious that this subversive television show was a complete failure", it declared. In Warsaw the official news agency attacked the show as hypocritical and "unprecedented propaganda".

Both Soviet and Polish television countered the American broadcast with special transmissions of their own. Soviet viewers were shown clips of alleged United States intelligence agents at work in Warsaw.

The Warsaw daily *Zycie Warzawy*, said the American effort marked a return to "the psychological struggle against the East which was characteristic of the classical cold war period".

Most viewers in Western Europe saw only shortened versions of the programme, or reports of it on news bulletins. BBC television said yesterday it had not yet decided whether to screen the whole programme. "We're still looking at it, judging whether or not to do anything further", it was stated.

The British press led by *The Times* report from Washington, was critical, dismissing the show as dull. In France, only *Le Figaro* among leading dailies gave it much credit.

In Holland, debate on the broadcast overshadowed the issues it sought to address. Critics said that the President was using the show for his own political goals, while ignoring human rights violations in El Salvador, Turkey and other countries with Governments to which it was sympathetic.

In Spain, the whole documentary was shown in prime time,, watched by an estimated nine million. Two West German stations beamed shortened versions, drawing some complaints from viewers about cold war-style propaganda. Others said the whole programme should have been shown.

# Israelis unveil autonomy package

**From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, Feb 1**

Israel last night officially published its proposals for the establishment of a Palestinian self-governing authority to administer the West Bank and Gaza under the autonomy plan.

There were no surprises in the document which proposed powers for the self-governing authority in 13 spheres and said the number of representatives in the administrative council should be commensurate with the functions listed.

The Egyptians in the autonomy negotiations have favoured a council with a few score deputies to serve as a legisature and not merely deal with executive matters.

The functions listed by the Israelis include the supervision of the administration of justice, control of all branches of agriculture and fisheries, as well as finance, including the budget of the administrative council, taxation, and the allocation of funds for various administrative departments.

The council, according to the Israeli proposals, will also control appointments to the civil service, and working conditions, as well as education and health services, housing and public works.

Also entrusted to the Palestinians will be the maintenance and coordination of transport, local postal and communications services, welfare, labour and employment services and municipal affairs.

"A strong local police force" will function as stated in the Camp David agreements. Prison services will be maintained for offenders sentenced by the area courts. The remaining functions will be the maintenance of religious facilities and the promotion of industry, commerce and tourism.

Elections to the adminstrative council are to be held "as expeditiously as possible", after the autonomy agreement is concluded. The inauguration of the self-governing authority will mark the start of the five-years transitional period for the West Bank and Gaza.

The Israeli military government and civilian administration will be withdrawn and remaining Israeli forces redeployed "in specified locations" A map of the locations will be presented during the negotiations.

☐ The homes of three suspected terrorists were sealed last night by security forces in reprisal measures, it was announced by the Israel Military command here.

They included two houses in Helbron said to have been the home of members of a Fatah terrorist squad who killed two Christian pilgrims in a grenade attack in the Old City of Jerusalem, on September 12. An official announcement said the prisoners had confessed to the murder and to a grenade attack on an Israeli car.

The third house, at Kafr Katana near Ramallah, was said to have belonged to a prisoner who admitted firing on a bus on July 29 injuring four civilians including a pregnant woman.

☐ Cairo: Further evidence of the gradually improving relations between the new Egyption Government of President Hosni Mubarak and the rest of the Arab world came today when the border between Egypt and Libya was opened temporarily for the first time in three years (Christopher Walker writes).

The move is seen as one of the most important developments in Egypt's foreign relations since the murder of President Sadat last October.

☐ *Paris*: President Mitterrand will visit Egypt after his trip to Israel in March, President Mubarak said following talks with the French leader at the Elysée Palace here today (Jonathan Fenby *writes*).

Mitterrand and the Egyptian President discussed the *Middle* East situation, including the Palestinian autonomy question, and East-West and North-South relations during their hour's meeting.

☐ Canberra: Australia will join in the proposed Sinai peacekeeping force, Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, said today (Reuter reports).

He said the participation of France, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy — approved by the Israeli Government yesterday — would give it the balance Australia required.

## 20-year mystery deepens

Death scene: Wreckage of the aircraft in which Dag Hammarskjöld and 12 others kied lying in a Northern Rhodesian forest in 1961. Right, from top, three men in the jigsaw: Tshombe, Bodenan and Hammarskjöld.

# Tshombe linked with Hammarskjöld death

**From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Feb 1**

The alleged kidnapper of Moise Tshombe has claimed the former Prime Minister of the Congo and Katangan leader was responsible for the death in 1961 of Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Francis Bodenan, who is accused of hijacking to Algeria, in 1967, an aircraft carrying Mr Tshombe, has also claimed that the Spanish and Belgian intelligence agencies were involved in the kidnapping.

After the Congo civil war in the early 1960s, Tshombe was sentenced to death in his absence and spent several years of exile in Madrid.

A charter flight on which he was travelling between Ibiza and Palma Majorca, was diverted to a military airport near Algiers. When the aircraft touched down, all the occupants were immediately detained by Algerian security officials.

M Bodenan a 48-year-old Frenchman, has made the latest round of allegations in an interview with the Madrid publication *Diario 16* at the prison in Palma where he is awaitng trrial by a Spanish military court.

It was apparently his third contact with journaists in a few days and came just after the military judicial authorities had postponed his trial sine die.

M Bodenan was arrested in Belgium and extradited to Spain to stand trial for the hijacking, which is assumed to have taken place in Spanish air space. His lawyers are questioning this assumption.

At the time of the hijacking M Bodenan had apparently convinced Tshombe that he was a trusted member of his entourage. But, he to!d a reporter, he had turned against the Katangan leader after learning of his alleged role in the death of Hammarskjöld.

Hammerskjöld was killed in an aircrash at night near Ndola in what was then Northern Rhodesia in September, 1961. He was to have met Tshombe at Ndola for talks aimed at restoring peace to the Congolese province of Katanga where fighting had broken out between Katangan forces and United Nations troops fighting in the Congo.

The cause of the disaster has always been something of a mystery and there was much obscurity surrounding the circumstances of the flight itself.

M Bodenan also told his interviewer that he had turned against Tshombe after the latter had described how he had tortured and killed his arch-political enemy in the Congo, Patrice Lumumba, with a pair of scissors.

Lumumba, who was the leader of the newly independent Belgian Congo, in 1960, brought the United Nations into the conflict in his country to put down a secessionist revolt led by Tshombe's Katangan troops.

M Bodenan said the kidnapping of Tshombe had been organized to prevent him returning to lead a new uprising.

He claimed that Mr Mobutu's Government informed Spain of his mission, and a Spanish agent, whom he identified only as Giménez, furnished him with the necessary documentation to circulate freely at the airports in Palma and Ibiza.

Now, he contends in the latest interview, "my Spanish accomplices are the ones who are trying me for kidnapping Tshombe." He is to be judged by a military court because at the time the accusation was drawn up hijacking, even by a civilian, was considered a military offence in Spain.

# GREENE IN POLITICAL FURORE

**From Jonathan Fenby Paris, Feb 1**

The "Graham Greene Affair" developed into a political dispute in France today as opposing figures from the Riviera enchanged rhetorical punches over the British writer's allegations of police-protected crime and corruption in Nice.

M Jacques Medecin the Mayor of Nice, was first into the fray with an interview accusing Mr Greene of fouling the Riviera nest. He said the allegations, first made in a letter to *The Times* a week ago and enlarged upon in an interview with *The Sunday Times* published yesterday, were romanticized conclusions drawn from the unhappy experiences of one of Mr Greene's friends threatened by her criminal ex-husband.

"Once again, I note that a writer who likes the Côte d'Azur to the point of settling down to live here fouls the nest in order to gain a bit of publicity and promote a novel through scandal," he added.

This was too much for M *Max Gallo, Socialist Deputy for Nice, a long-time political* opponent of the right-wing mayor and author himself of a recent novel about crime and corruption in the area.

Mr Greene's allegations, which he is putting forward in detail in a book to be entitled *J'accuse*, attracted widespread attention in the French press and broadcasting media today. By tonight, the French news agency was heading its stories: "*Affaire Graham Greene*".

# Czech food prices rise sharply

**From David Blow, Vienna, Feb 1**

Poland is not the only Eastern block country where prices of basic commodities have risen sharply; over the weekend Czechoslovak authorities also introduced awide range of price increases

Although the increases are much smaller than those in Poland they none the less represent a cut in Czechoslovak living standards.

The price of meat has been raised by an average of 25 per cent, cigarettes by 30 per cent, tobacco products by 39 per cent, wine by 18 per cent, rum by 19 per cent, and domestic vodka by 25 per cent. The price of rice is also to be increased but it is not yet clear by how much.

Announcing the increases last week Mr Lubomir Strougal, the Prime Minister, said the state was subsidizing food prices at a level it could no longer afford.

Meat was a particular problem because Czechoslovakia had a comparatively high level of meat consumption but a quarter of that had to be produced from imported livestock feed. He made it clear that by increasing meat prices the Government hoped significantiy to reduce consumption.

Czechoslovakia faces severe economic difficulties which have been aggravated by last year's disastrous harvest and the Soviet Union's recent decision to reduce its oil supplies to its Comecon partners by 10 per cent.

The country's competitiveness in world markets has been declining steadily in recent years with the result that its foreign exchange earnings are now scarcely adequate to cover imports of essential raw materials.

This is putting an end to economigrowth and forcing a cut in living standards,

# South African journalists alarmed by registry plan

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town, Feb 1

The compulsory registration of all journalists on a central roll, from which those found guilty of "improper conduct" could be struck off and thereby prohibited from exercising their profession, is the central recommendation of an important report on the South African mass media tabled in Parliament here today.

The Government-commissioned report, drawn up by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, a former Administrator-General of Namibia (South-West Africa), is widely seen in journalistic circles as the most serious threat to press freedom in the modern history of South Africa.

The report, which runs to three volumes and more than 1,300 pages, proposes the setting-up of a General Council for Journalists, which would regulate entry to the profession and sit in judgment on journalists accused of violating a statutory code of conduct.

The ultimate sanction available to the council would be to strike a journalist off the roll. Anyone who employed, or published or broadcast the work of an unenrolled journalist would be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of up to 5,000 rand (£2,780).

The report presents its recommendations as being intended to "professionalize" journalism by putting it on the same footing as the other "great historic and learned professions", such as medicine and the law. (The General Council would, for example, set entrance examinations for aspiring journalists).

It is proposed that the council should have 12 members, of whom three would be Government appointees, three chosen by newspaper journalists three by magazine journalists and three by broadcasting journalists. They would serve for two years. During the first year of the council's life, however, all its members would be appointed by the Government.

There seems little doubt that the council's membership would be heavily weighted towards the generally pro-Government, Afrikaans end of the press spectrum. The main radio and television network, the South African Broadcasting Corporation, is largely a tool of Government propaganda while most magazines are owned by Afrikaans press groups.

Although the report finds fault with the Afrikaans press for being still too closely identified with Afrikaner nationalism its most barbed shafts are reserved for the "negativistic" reporting of the English-language press, which is the chief and certainly most vociferous vehicle for criticism of apartheid.

The report also criticizes the Government for excessive secretiveness. It then goes on, however, to plead for the exhumation of the discredited Department of Information (disbanded after the "Muldergate" scandal), arguing that it should be empowered to conduct both "covert and overt" propaganda without having to account publicly for its use of Government funds.

The report comes close to saying that the Government was wrong in 1977 to ban outspoken black newspapers like the *World* and the *Post*, but says that the "moderate black community" should be encouraged to establish an independent black press.

The report also calls for greater diversification of newspaper ownership, In particular, it recommends that " cross-holdings" between the two big English-language groups, Argus and South African Associated Newspapers, should be ended.

Much of the report is devoted to a lengthy and repetitive analysis of what it calls "the South African circumstance"; chiefly the external military threat posed by the Soviet Union and the internal subversive threat posed by alleged Soviet proxies, which include church, academic and press critics of apartheid as well as black movements.

A large section of the press, the report complains, is dedicated to intensifying South Africa's "pariah status" and to the "substitution of a radically different political and socio-economic order for that now prevailing in South Africa".



## Frenzied killer strangled yachtsman

*Mr Michael Crocker, aged 42 (right), who was strangled on board his yacht in the Caribbean, with his wife Trisha and Mr David Brownjohn, who helped to build the yacht.*

Trinidad police said yesterday that they believed the strangler had reacted in a frenzy of fear after boarding the boat to rob it.

He stabbed Mr David Drake, aged 40, in the neck. Mr Drake, Lloyds Bank deputy regional general manager in Birmingham, is recovering satisfactorily in hospital.

Mr Randolph Burroughs, the Commissioner of Police for Trinidad and Tobago, is leading the manhunt.

Mrs Crocker was under police guard yesterday recovering from shock in an hotel in Port of Spain. The British High Commission said she intended to fly home with her husband's body as soon as possible.

The killer surprised the sleeping couples, who had anchored the 30ft sloop Nyn about 500 yards from shore in the Gulf of Paria.

The dream life built by the Crockers lasted only five months after they left Britain for a 10-year world cruise.

Both couples were asleep in their berths when they were awoken by the intruder. Mr Cocker went to investigate and was confronted by a man wielding a knife and demanding money.

Mrs Crocker gave him $300, and both couples pleaded with him to go away. Instead, he ordered Mrs Crocker to tie up her husband and the Drakes. He became impatient at her nervous attempts to tie up her husband and he began to do it himself.

As the man tightened the ropes Mr Crocker yelled out to the others: "Jump overboard". Before anyone could move the man lashed out, slashing Mr Drake's throat. Then in his frenzied attempt to tie Mr Crocker, he strangled him.

# Defiant Ecevit freed from detention

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, Feb 1

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, emerged today from two months in prison, making clear that his fighting spirit was unaffected.

Mr Ecevit, a social democrat, was sent to prison by a military court for allegedly violating a ban, imposed by the military rulers, on public statements by former politicians.

He was said to have distributed a statement to the foreign press containing his replies to the charges presented by, General Kenan Evren the head of state, against pre-coup political leaders to justify the dissolution of the political parties last October.

Arriving at his home to a loud reception by his friends and former party followers, Mr Ecevit told the foreign press corps that though he was discharged from the prison, "so long as the limitations on my freedom continue. I feel in prison everywhere."

Defending the freedom of thought and expression, which he said was a means of achieving humane solutions to human problems "without which a society is bound to stagnate and the majority is doomed to exploitation and indignity".

"The will for freedom and democracy shall peacefully break through all obstacles

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Two saved from ice by Britons

An RAF officer and four soldiers drove across a frozen Norwegian lake today to save a father and son who had been fishing through a hole in the ice when it cracked beneath them.

The pair were floundering in the water of Lake Voss, near Bergen while other fisherman looked on helplessly, afraid to go to cross the thin ice. Flight Lieutenant John Dungate, aged 42, of Welton, Lincolnshire, jumped into his Snowcat tracked vehicle and drove nearly a quarter of a mile across the ice.

With him was his team from the Royal Signals. They pulled the men from the water, wrapped them in blankets and then drove back across the ice to an ambulance.

### E German plea to disarm

Berlin. — East Germany's Protestant Church, the only important body in the country not state-controlled, has called for moves towards unilateral disarmament, authoritative Church sources said.

The move came in a report by Bishop Werner Krusche, approved at a national synod last weekend from which the East German Government barred Western reporters.

### Kurds release Austrians

Vienna. — Three Austrians taken hostage by Kurdish nationalists in Iraq last November have been released, the Austrian Foreign Ministry said. Herr Stephen Schmidt, Herr Otto Stern and Herr Walter Brendinger were working for an Austrian construction firm when they were kidnapped.

### British heart man better

Peking. — Mr Leslie Applewhite, the British engineer whose heart stopped beating for 55 minutes while he was being treated for a heart attack, has left Xian in north-western China where he was in hospital.

A British Embassy spokesman said that Mr Applewhite, aged 27, was on his way to Peking and would fly home on Thursday.

# Wine war bubbles over again

From Ian Murray
Brussels, Feb 1

The European Commission wants France to explain why it reimposed import controls on Italian wines on Friday.

The new ban ends the uneasy truce in the wine war between the two countries which erupted last autumn and for which France still has to face two cases before the European Court for imposing a three-month ban.

The lates French action comes after a week during which angry wine growers along the Mediterranean coast began smashing barrels of imported Italian wine because it was for sae at below French prices.

On the face of it, however, the Commission feels that the ban is against the basic EEC principle which allows the free circulation of goods — hence its demand for an explanation.

M Claude Villain, Director General for Agriculture, gave a warning to the French farming lobby at the weekend in a television interview. France should understand, he said, that 45 per cent of its agricultural produce was exported and Italy was its best customer.

"I simply say that you have to be careful if you take measures which, on the one hand are forbidden by the treaty of Rome, and on the other which run the risk, if they drag Italy into retaliation, of serious consequences for French agriculture."

The French wine growers' protests last week arose from a sudden surge in imports of stronger Italian wine used for blending in France. This was almost certainly because French table wine bottlers were seeking to avoid paying a new tax of 5 francs (50p) a hectolitre on heavier wines, which came into force today.

☐ The taste for wine continued to grow in Britain last year, with a 15 per cent growth in the sale of light wines according to latest statistics from the Wine Development Board (the Press Association reports). But Britain still remained the lowest wine consumer in Europe, except for Ireland.

The light wine sector was the only one in the drinks market to show any growth last year, not because people were drinking more but because more people were drinking wine

About 25 million are now drinking wine in Britain, some of them only about a bottle a month. Although light wine sales are up, the amount still averages only two and a half glasses a person a week.

# Pyrenees border traffic blocked for fourth day

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, Feb 1

Road traffic between Spain and France remained almost at a standstill today for the fourth day in a row, as a result of a work-to-rule by French customs officials and roadblocks organized by lorry drivers angered at the delays.

A written assurance from the Fench authorities, that the passage of vehicles would be allowed to speed up, was delivered yesterday to the civil governor of the Spanish border province of Guipuzcoa. A few of the thousands of lorries waiting on both sides of the frontier began moving past a customs point at Irun-Hendaye, on one of the main routes, at about one a minute early today.

However, soon after midday the French customs officials were authorizing only about five an hour, and Spanish lorry drivers responded by parking their vehicles across the road so no one could pass.

Small passenger vehicles were moving along a third route in the same area, at the western end of the Pyrenees. Further inland, some border points on minor roads were closed.

At La Junquera, at the Mediterranean end of the Pyrenees, no movement was reported, and thousands of vehicles were parked near the border.

Railway freight, apparently unaffected by the customs officers' protest action, increased over the weekend by about 40 per cent in both directions, according to the semi-official Spanish news agency EFE.

# Fashion: Suzy Menkes on Claire Bloom's style







**Above left:** Jean Muir's jade-green, graph-checked, pure-silk dress, about £345 from Lucienne Phillips, Knightsbridge; Chic of Hampstead; Harrods; Barry Hooper, Torquay; Pollyanna, Barnsley; Olive Walton, Birmingham; Stella Nova, Edinburgh. Raspberry pink-suede, pleat-shouldered jacket by Jean Muir, about £295, from Lucienne Phillips; Simpsons; Harvey Nichols; Joan Ponting, Birmingham; Hobby, Cardiff; Brown Thomas, Dublin. Pearly hoop earrings £18:50 from Butler & Wilson, 189 Fulham Road, SW3, and Liberty, Regent Street, W1

**Above right:** Chloë's clotted-cream, fine-wool blouse £110; soft skirt £172; and swashbuckling cloak £182 from Chloë, 173 New Bond Street, W1. Black-suede, braided belt from Yves Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street, W1. Black and white pearly necklet £36 and earrings £12.50 from Butler & Wilson, 189 Fulham Road, SW3, and Liberty, Regent Street, W1

**Above centre:** Pearly choker with bold deco clasp £68; drop pearl and marcasite earrings £14.50. All from the new collection at Butler & Wilson, 189 Fulham Road, SW3, and Liberty, Regent Street, W1. Cream cloak by Chloë

**Photographs by Clive Arrowsmith**

**Hair cut and styled by John Frieda**

**Make-up by Teresa Fairminer for Estée Lauder Prescriptives**

**Face:** Moisture Protective Titian Cream, light tint loose powder. Peach Buff Powder Cheek Colour
**Lips:** French Fawn Sports Lipstick with Terracotta Lip Gloss
**Eyes:** Bremen Blue powder shadow outlined with True Brown. Highlighted with Venetian Gold. Mascara: Black Intensity

## Facing the limelight

"In a way one never changes, although I'd be an idiot to feel exactly the same inside", says Claire Bloom. "Everybody still feels like a child. And that is especially true when you are an actress and your whole life is 'let's pretend' ".

It is exactly 30 years since Claire Bloom stepped into *Limelight*, the tender late-Chaplin film that pinioned her as a star.

"Sometimes it is hard to remember how one felt then", she says. "A lot of dates blur. But 1952 was special for me. In the same year *Limelight* came out, I played Juliet at the Old Vic and my father died. It was a demarcation line for me between child and growing up. That's why I call the book *Limelight and After*": her autobiography comes out next month (published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson).

Visually, Claire Bloom is extraordinarily unchanged, the pure, pained classical profile erupting suddenly into impish laughter. Though other women would judge her an absolute beauty, she claims that she "misses by a long way". She rated Vivien Leigh, her partner in *Duel of Angels*, as the real beauty of her generation of actresses.

"She was extraordinary. No emotion ever showed on her face. I once acted with her when she was going through a difficult, unhappy time and was often in tears. Most of us when we cry get puffy, red eyes. With Vivien Leigh, the tears just lay on her cheeks like diamonds".

Claire Bloom shares with all actresses thrown up by the star system the sense that she owes it to her public to look her best.

Her ideal image of herself is to "look chic rather than romantic, in something wonderfully cut and French, perhaps from Chloë and in black and white". Her taste in clothes is basically classic with a lot of black in her wardrobe, especially at night. She arrived at the studio in a simple black cashmere sweater, plain skirt and flirty black patent shoes. But she swooped immediately on the most colourful plumage, a jade-green Jean Muir dress with a raspberry-ripple suede jacket and Caroline Charles's pillar-box red. ruffled blouse. ("I used to have this idea of myself as a neat old lady with a little black dress and snow-white hair, but now it's coming nearer. I'm not so keen.")

She is just 50. "Of course it is a landmark and I don't like it. But 30 was the worst. I came out in a rash on my neck for weeks. until I realised that nothing had really changed." She doesn't enjoy the idea that she must now play "old woman" parts. While her public admired the icy elegance of her Lady Marchmain in *Brideshead Revisited*, she hated with a passion the 1920s fashions she wore.

"I think I looked wonderful as Lady Marchmain," she explains. "But I hated the clothes because I looked old. I have a curvy figure and nice waist, and those twenties jackets with the ugly way they fall at the front is a bad look for me. I think it helped my characterization. But I found it hard to come to terms with the way I looked, except at the end when I realized that it had worked. I admit that I am very vain, I want to look young and pretty."

Claire Bloom announces that she has never succeeded in finding a wardrobe mistress to create wonderful clothes that can then be absorbed into her own wardrobe. Her recent classical parts such as Catherine of Aragon in television's *Henry VIII* hardly lend themselves to Fulham pavements or to the quiet Connecticut home where she lives with author Philip Roth for part of the year.

"Over there it is a great relief not to bother about clothes. I'm not a country type. Some women look divine in tweeds and sweaters and I look foul."

Does she dress for her man and care what he thinks about her clothes? "I should say! But the man in my life at the moment happens to be totally uninterested in clothes and never comments on what I wear. He hates me to dress up and I've never dared to tell him how much I spend on clothes."

Claire Bloom has plenty of passionate dislikes. One of them is the live theatre.

"I hate, hate, hate the theatre now, going out there night after night. Television suits my life, anybody's life — so much better."

Her positive taste in clothes is hard to define. In colour it is a Renaissance tapestry of warm reds, burgundies and amethysts ("never brown, I look like a brown blob, and not blue.")

She says that her 21-year-old daughter Anna (by her marriage to Rod Steiger) accuses her of buying boring accessories ("shoes always in beige or black") although she travels so much that she thinks she cannot have a pantechnicon "with thousands of different bits and pieces." Anna, a music student at the Guildhall, who lives at home, clearly has a needling influence on her mother's cautious taste.

Jean Muir's shapely dress with its ruffled neck looked elegant and stylish. So did Chloë's elegant and romantic creamy wool separates topped by a dashing cape. Then the public image of Claire Bloom emerged as she swept her newly styled hair off her face, wrapped a pearly choker around her neck and let the cloak fall in a Greek column of folds from her throat.

"Very glamorous and how the public want to see an actress," said Claire Bloom firmly. "Do you think I'll have time to get the potatoes on my way home?"

# Demand for murder trial at inquest on dingo case baby

**From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, Feb 1**

The counsel assisting the coroner investigating the case of the baby whose parents say she was taken from a central Australian camp site by a dingo, recommended today that the mother should be sent for trial for murder.

Mr Des Sturges told the Alice Springs coroner that the evidence showed Mrs Lindy Chamberlain's daughter Azaria had been unlawfully killed. He said that Mr Michael Chamberlain, the baby's father, should be sent for trial as an accessory after the fact of a murder.

The Chamberlains were visibly shaken by Mr Sturgess's submission. Mr Chamberlain remained for several minutes with hes head in his hands and was clearly distressed. Mr Gerry Galvin, the coroner, adjourned the court until tomorrow after hearing the submission.

The small courtroom was packed for the resumption of this second inquest on the baby, who died in August, 1980, after disappearing from a tent at a site near Ayers Rock.

At the first inquest in February this year, a coroner accepted that the baby, whose body was never found, was taken by a dingo. A new inquest was called after further evidence was presented to Northern Territory police.

A forensic expert today told the inquest that foetal or baby blood was found on the clasp of a camera bag belonging to the parents. Mrs Joy Kuhl, the only witness today, said she did extensive tests on the bag lasting four days, she said baby hair was also found inside the bag.

Mr Sturgess told the coroner today: "Your worship does not have to determine whether or not murder was committed by Mrs Chamberlain, or that Mr Chamberlain was an accessory after the fact. All you have to do is decide if there is a prime facie case." He said there was sufficient evidence to request that the matter be brought before a judge and jury.

"The evidence shows that on August 17, shortly after nightfall, the Chamberlains returned to the camp site," Mr Sturges said. "Mr Chamberlian went to the barbecue area, and was there for some considerable time in the presence of witnesses when Mrs Chamberlain called out, "A dingo has got my baby".

"In the time they went to the camp site and the time he (Mr Chamberlain) was at the barbeque area, the death was caused," Mr Sturgess said. He said there was no evidence that Mr Chamberlain had any knowledge that anything was wrong until after his wife called out.

He said blood had been cleaned from areas that were visible in the couple's car and in their camera bag. Blood had been found in areas that were not clearly visible and accessible.

"Mrs Kuhl found blood- ... but only in the nooks, crannies and crevices of the camera bag, some of which tests showed was foetal blood," Mr Sturgess said. "It is similar to the situation in the car where blood was found on door handles, the hinge and under the dashboard", he said.

The evidence was consistent with the child having been taken from the tent and killed in the car, he said. Subsequently it had been buried at the camp site, then dug up. Its clothing had been removed and placed in a spot where it was found a week later.

# India-Pakistan talks raise hopes

**From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Feb 1**

India and Pakistan are to continue talking about a non-agression pact. That was the outcome of the talks between the two countries which ended here today on a note of guarded optimism.

Mr Agha Shahi, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, returned to Islamabad saying his discussions with Mr Narasimha Rao, his Indian counterpart, has "*not in any way been discouraging*".

Mr Rao said the continuation of the talks would lead to a non-aggression pact.

The discussions will be resumed in Islamabad later this month. They will involve high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials and will focus on the nuts-and-bolts aspects of matters the foreign ministers have agreed.

Their joint statement today said "the air has been *sufficiently cleared to allow* talks on the substance of an agreement".

Pakistan said it welcomed Mrs Indira Gandhi's proposal of a joint commission to review and promote relations between the two countries. Both recognize there is a long way to go before there can be a lasting improvement in relations.

After three wars there has been peace for 10 years, but this has been marred by *occasional* minor clashes on the border of disputed Kashmir.

# Peace plan advanced by Seoul

**From Jacqueline Reditt Seoul, Feb 1**

South Korea has followed up the recent unification formula it proposed to North Korea with a list of 20 pilot projects that would open up direct communications between the two Koreas after more than 30 years of separation.

In an apparent attempt to emphasize the determination and sincerity of President Chun Doo-hwan's latest peace offensive Mr Son Jae-shik, the Minister of the National Unification Board issued a statement today asking the North Koreans to open their common border.

The statement renewed a request to the North for a preliminary meeting of cabinet-rank officials with a view to arranging talks between President Chun and his North Korean counterpart, President Kim Il-sung. It also contained 20 proposals for establishing two-way communications as a positive posture rather than "merely paying lip service to unification".

The proposals seek the opening of a highway between Seoul and Pyongyang, and a postal service. They include the reunion of separated families — there are an estimated seven million people in the South with relatives in the North — free travel through the border village of Panmunjom for all foreigners and Koreans who live abroad, the complete removal of all military facilities from the demilitarized zone and a direct telephone link between leading military officials of each side.

The statement also suggested that the harbours of Inchon in the South and Chinnampo in the North be opened, that joint fishery and tourist zones be established and for sports, cultural, economic, ecological and trading exchanges to be arranged.

## Private versus state schools

# France faces risk of new war in education

**From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 1**

Very gingerly this week, the Socialist Government has begun to tackle one of the most explosive items in its catalogue of reforms — the "creation of a great public unified and secular system of national education, without confiscation or or monopoly" in accordance with the electoral promises of M François Mitterrand.

It is a matter on which the feelings of thousands of French families run very high. For behind the deliberately vague terminology loom the whole question of the nationalization of private and religious schools and the threat of a revival of the schools war, which raged so fiercely at the beginning of this century.



M Savary: He must show his hand soon.

The Government wants to avoid this at all costs; at the same time it would like to integrate private education in the public sector.

That is why M Alain Savary, the Minister of Education, himself a man of distinctly social democratic convictions, and by temperament a conciliator, is proceeding very slowly and cautiously deliberately refraining from taking a public stand on the future of religious schools.

He has begun dealing with the problem consuling the representatives of the different associations and unions, starting with the Catholic Schools Associtaion, and the powerful Fen, the Federation of National Education, the French teachers' union.

These consulations are likely to go on until Easter at the very least, when the Minister will have to show his hand one way or the other.

M Savary is under considerable pressure from the Fen, which, with a return of a large number of its members to parliament in the last elections, comprises a powerful and distinctly secarian strile force, and has substantial support in the Cabinet itself. It is determined to hold the Government strictly to its electoral promises, even at the risk of reviving the schools war.

Its leaders have told the minister that the unified and secular nature of the future education system ruled out the "separate character" of religious and private schools. For the first time in many years they openly attacked the Catholic hierarchy in France, accusing it, along with conservative governments of the past, of responsibility for a situation of conflict between the state and private schools systems.

On the other side, the Catholic Schools Association, backed by the French bishops, will fight, if necessary, to defend the autonomy with the state system which private schools enjoy.

Father Paul Guiderteau, the secretary general of the association, told the minister tha it would not yield on five points: free choice for families, the antomomy of the schools, freedom to appoint their heads, free choice of teachers, and independent curricula.

# Warning of homosexual witch hunt

**From Richard Hughes Hongkong, Feb 1**

A secret investigation is being conducted in Hongkong to list the names of "known homosexuals," male and female, in the civil service. A confidential directive defines a "known homosexual" as someone of either sex who has been convicted of a homosexual offence or who has formally acknowledged being a practising homosexual.

"Existing policy," it is emphasized, "insists that no such persons, regardless of rank, should be appointed to the civil service."

The investigation has aroused controversy, particularly because it includes women homosexuals despite the fact that lesbianism is not illegal in Hongkong.

Even the names of "suspected homosexuals" have to be referred automatically to Mr Martin Rowlands, the Civil Service Secretary, "for advice."

Mr James Lethard, criminologist and sociologist at Hongkong University, has given a warning that the directive could "lead to a witch hunt in government" and "backfire by itself provoking adverse publicity abroad and possible questions at Westminster". He also said that "no such policy has ever been set down in writing before".

Mr Rodney Griffith, of the Hongkong University School of Law, described the employment policy laid down in the directive as "pretty unenlightened but consistent with the present law".

The Government Secretariat has declined to discuss "any questions about internal staffing matters," but it is known that a subcommittee of the Law Reform Commission is collecting data for a review of Hongkong's homosexuality laws.

# Prisoners of conscience



## Romania: Josif Noll

**By Caroline Moorehead**

In 1979 three families and a single man, Josif Noll, all members of the German minority of Jimbolia in the region of Banat decided to leave Romania. They had no emigration visas. After crossing the border into Yugoslavia they were arrested by Yugoslav officials and sent back to Romania.

Josif Noll and the other members of the group were tried in public on October 17 that year, but were not defended. On November 26, the court of Timisoara found them guilty of "attempting to cross the frontier without official permission".

Sentences ranged from two to three years imprisonment, or 15 months corrective labour. Josif Noll received a three-year sentence, which was confirmed on an appeal by the Municipal Court of Bucharest on February 19, 1980. He is believed to be in Timisoara prison.

Since the end of the Second World War Germans in Romania felt severely discriminated against, particularly in education, because of the Government's firm desire to assimilate them.

Large numbers of Germans have asked to emigrate to West Germany, with which Romania has emigration *agreements*, yet visas to leave the country continue to be refused.

Television

# A decent burial

The death of a dosser is the saddest thing, but it was Irish Night, too, on Police (BBC 1) so a fumbling anarchy tempered the sadness. One of the gentlemen across the road had been found dead at the foot of the stairs, had he? Well, no, said the lady from the better side of the street — shrug and pursing of lips not perhaps on show but certainly implied — she *could* not really say whether one of them had walked with a stick, they were all so drunk all the time what difference did it make? There are moments, every week, when *Police* should be called "public".

The problem, of course, was shaking Mickie the Brickie's fellow-dossers out of their bovine, alcoholic daze enough to discover which of them, if any, had given him a push. Nobody made a bit of sense first time round, so the house was sealed off, "overnight accommodation" provided at the Station (with Full English Breakfast?) and further tinctures withheld for 24 hours. The next day, it was clear that they all had told the story they had been trying to articulate before. Sentences rose gently and trailed off, gazes were met or evaded, big hands sweated, opened and shut. It was no good: to the Chief Inspector's displeasure, they all had to be sent home. The Coroner was called in and the body, said to have helped to build Aldermaston Research Station and to have been sustained in a late life of liquor by revenue from property in Ireland, was decently buried. Enthralling.

**Horizon** (BBC2) asked "What happened to the Energy Crisis?" and Christopher Woolley surveyed the current state of resources and research into finite and alternative forms of power to the point where the information piled up into what was described in the programme itself as a fatigue-inducing load. Was nuclear energy necessary? Could we employ Swedish methods of inter-seasonal storage in our more equable climate? Could we follow the French example in Britanny and build a barrage across the Severn? Then there was geothermal energy in Cornwall and Passive Solar Design. And what about off-shore wind farms, Bristol Cylinders ("submerged but buoyant") and the Lancaster inflatable Bag?.

In Central Milton Keynes — as everyone now seems to be calling it — eight houses enjoyed experimental energy the behaviour and response to domestic requirements of which were precisely recorded on a blue board of terminals marked "3rd Bedroom", "Floor Centre", "Floor Edge" (and I could almost swear "Cook") — but then people expect that kind of serious attention in CMK. Thoughout the programme statistics stunned one on the head and hurtled away in the mind, while a few lingered to puzzle. Enormous windmills, for example, two hundred feet high and three hundred feet across, would only provide electricity for six thousand people which, given the size of the things, did not seem nearly enough.

Fatigue-inducing load was more skilfully avoided on this occasion by Panorama (BBC1), in which Philip Tibenham and Tom Bower managed to make a programme about foreign policy and international relations—specifically those of the United States (dormant) and Israel (active) towards Iran—that had everything from hawkish statements by Israeli officials on the need to overthrow Khomeini from within before chaos and Communism follow his death and American caution from former CIA men and Ambassadors still in shock from the mob-trauma of Teheran. The melodrama of arms-running, secret deals and disguised airports of origin broadened to a clear account of opposing postions that gave equal plausibility to both sides.

**Michael Ratcliffe**

Galleries

# Representational relish of the master collagist

**Kurt Schwitters in England**
Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal

**James Cowie: The Artist at Work**
Fine Art Society

**Jean Marchand**
Christopher Hull Gallery

**Sickert and His Printmaker Friends**
Parkin Gallery

Two major exhibitions dedicated to the same artist in the course of four months might seem disproportionate — even when they are some small posthumous compensation for half a lifetime's neglect. But Kurt Schwitters is an interesting and varied enough artist to stand up happily to so much scrutiny, and in any case the whole thrust of the show Kurt Schwitters in England, at the Abbot Hall Gallery, Kendal, until February 28, is so different from the memorable London show at Marlborough Fine Art last October that the enterprise completely justifies itself.

In Kendal, as the title suggests, the accent is entirely upon Schwitters's work while he was living in the Lake District after he had been released from internment as an enemy alien early in the war. Here too, despite the unlikely circumstances, Schwitters continued to work on his vaguely Dadaist projects, turning one wall of a remote barn into the third Merzbau, his indefinable form of sculpture/painting/installation which he had previously attempted in Hanover and then again during the first stage of his exile, in Norway. He also made collages and painted abstracts. But his principal occupation was painting portraits and landscapes.

One might suppose that this was out of dire necessity and responded to no artistic urgings of his own. But, though he did indeed sometimes paint them for local tradesmen who supplied him with the basic necessities of life, or as a friendly return for hospitality, it is quite clear that he never, at any period in his career, looked down on representational art or felt it was any less natural and valid a part of his activity than the most advanced and incomprehensible.

Which is very reasonable, since he was in fact a thoroughly accomplished representational painter, who obviously worked in the traditional forms not only with facility but with great and painterly relish. Finally one may feel that the area of unique mastery is collage, which he arguably did better, and certainly more magically and less literarily, than anyone else. His abstract paintings too have their admirers, but they seldom seem quite right to me: too much like Theosophical thought-forms struggling ineffectually to be born. (Though I must admit that some of the smaller ones in the Kendal show are wonderful: the two tiny *Oval Paintings* of 1945 and 1947, making their effect with just a few discreetly distributed curves and dabs of colour, or *The Pool*, from the mid-Forties, which arranges its not quite decipherable shapes in a manner recalling Arshile Gorky, before the fact.)

But the fully figurative work inhabits a different world. A number of the landscapes, and one or two of the portraits, such as *Mrs Horner*, suggest an unsuspected affinity with Kokoschka. But in most of them he looks like a good, not quite placeable Post-Impressionist. The confident, saturated brush-strokes of the *Lakeland Scene* (c.1946), a subtle harmony in greens, or the more choppy, dynamic style of *The Bridge House, Ambleside* (1946), are very much of a piece with his briskly sketched portraits of local friends like *Mr Routledge* or his admirable flower-pieces. Was his heart in them? You need only look at some of the splendid sketches he was always doing of scenes and people to see that it was. Perverse to the end, he refused to be categorized. Or are we perverse to want that?

We have another chance to make the acquaintance of a neglected-because-unclassifiable artist closer to home — our home, not his — in London with the Fine Art Society's presentation of the Scottish Arts Council's touring show James Cowie: The Artist at Work (until February 19). Cowie only looks unclassifiable, in that he went single-mindedly in his own direction throughout the Thirties, when no one else in England or Scotland was doing likewise; but, seen in an international context such as last year's big Centre Pompidou exhibition *Les Réalismes 1919-1939* (not that he was, except mentally by a few British visitors), he makes perfect sense. His cool-toned, level-gazed brand of detailed realism can immediately be compared with the work of the German painters of the Neue Sachlichkeit group, or some of the equally neglected French artists who took themselves off the Ecole-de-Paris highroad to abstraction around the same time.

For all that, he still remains a uniquely disturbing artist, isolated by his temperament and personal vision rather than by any eccentricities of style. Few who saw his amazing *Two Schoolgirls* (1934-35) in the Hayward's *Thirties* show will have forgotten it. The two girls sit side-by-side, not so much talking as looking towards each other in silent question; behind them is a classical cast, and they are holding what look like smocks on their knees. It is at once intimate and monumental; they look as undefended and impregnable as the *Mona Lisa*. And this same feeling of *temps mort*, of waiting for Godot, impregnates many of Cowie's paintings of people, four of the most important among which are included in this show along with a fascinating array of sketches and preparatory studies.

To my taste he is a little bit more telling when the mystery of his paintings remains implicit and undefinable; when, as increasingly in the Forties, he began to paint slightly surrealistic fantasies and weird symbolic pieces like *Noon* (1946), with nude figures disposed ambiguously in realistic landscapes, the sense of airlessness becomes too oppressive, the ability to disturb too calculated. But even here there is no doubting the force behind his work; the passing years make him look more and more important.

While we are on the subject of neglect, it is well worth taking a look at the show of oils, watercolours and drawings by Jean Marchand at the Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, until February 13. Marchand was a near-contemporary of Derain, and passed through many of the same stylistic phases. Many competent judges (Roger Fry among them) thought as highly of his work, and yet though in London both O'Hana and Crane Kalman have constituted themselves his advocates, here and elsewhere he had sunk into obscurity since his death in 1941, aged 59. Quite possibly he never consistently fulfilled his potential (but then there are many who think the same of Derain after his brief and dazzling Fauve period), but there is a considerable body of worthwhile work, as can be seen here best in some excellent drawings of French landscape, town and mountain, which have an elusive Cubist flavour without pushing too far into analysis; it is ultimately the senses rather than the mind which tell. And that, for Marchand's sort of painter, is just as it should be.

Certainly Sickert, in this country, has never suffered from neglect — or not overall, though the recent show of his later work at the Hayward has demonstroted (to some) how far his last years have been underestimated. But Sickert was a giant, and inevitably those around a giant tend to get overshadowed. The main discovery of Sickert and His Printmaker Friends at Michael Parkin's in Motcomb Street until February 13 is not Sickert's prints — they are of course very good, but then we know that already — but inevitably the work of the friends.

Some of them, like Whistler and Menpes, were quite grand and successful in their own right; others, like Walter Greaves and Thomas Way, were lesser members of Whistler's circle rather than Sickert's. But the prints of — one is tempted to call them Sickert's hand-maidens, for that gives a just enough impression of the relationship — Sylvia Gosse, Wendela Boreel and Enid Bagnold can frequently take us by surprise and are on occasion as good as those of the master himself. Not consistently, though: there is the catch. But it would still be far more agreeable to have an etching by Wendela Boreel at her best, as in *Mornington Crescent from Sickert's Window* or *Window Shopping — Moyses Stevens, Berkeley Square*, than one in which Sickert nods.

**John Russell Taylor**





Schwitters's "Mr Routledge" (left), a brisk (and perverse?) sketch of friendship; and detail from Sickert's etching "The New Tie", the work of a still-underestimated giant

London debuts

# Pianistic enterprise

Few pianists arrive at their debuts with the enterprise and imagination shown by Alan Weiss in the first half of his recital, a judicious choice of sonatas by Haydn and Schubert surrounding Webern's Variations. The Haydn sonata, the C major work of 1789, was made as revolutionary as its date, with the first movement expressively laden with questioning lines, the second more comic than brilliant.

Schubert's D major Sonata also gained from Mr Weiss's willingness to chase character even at the expense of continuity, to plead individually for each theme from a different point of view. His alternation in the first movement of bald statement and reflection was very effective, but so too was the mobile lyricism he brought to the slow movement and the finale, both of which became fantasies of song and agility.

In Webern, quite properly, the focus was closer, and Mr Weiss used all his considerable powers of articulation to examine each wisp of a musical phrase, each chord and even on occasion each note.

Nothing of this kind was possible for the Brekla Ensemble, a group as odd in formation as in name, for they studiously avoided what masterpieces are available to mezzo-soprano, clarinet, viola and piano. Instead we had a curious miscellany of Latin-American and east European material, together with a 25-year-old sonatina rescued by Charles Camilleri for its belated baptism and a collection of songs by Spohr, his opus 103, in which voice and clarinet were made more to interfere with than support each other, and which threatened to amble pleasantly for ever.

This dismal choice of repertory was especially regrettable when the performers had so much more to offer. The mezzo, Jennifer Bolam, showed off a young voice of surprising versatility, able to move speedily from winning brightness to soulful gloom in characterizing the separate numbers of Dvorak's *Gypsy Songs*, but she would not have been obliged to try so hard if she had sung them in English rather than Czech. Lynn Holman, on clarinet, had a good firm tone and enough musicianship to make much of mediocre stuff.

The Hertz Trio from Canada, with the much richer piano trio repertory to draw on, did well to base their recital on two big romantic works, Brahms's C major Trio and Arensky's D minor, for their strengths lay in a full, unified tone, secure movement together and admirably firm yet flexible phrasing, particularly from the violin and cello when they were playing together in octaves.

By way of contrast they offered the terse and turbulent second trio of Violet Archer, one of the many gifted women composers who flourish in Canada as nowhere else. This piece had been thoroughly mastered by the ensemble, and it showed them in a starker light, with more attention on clarity of counterpoint as the two strings imitated the pianist's two hands in the slow movement, for instance, and with quicker lines of communication flashing among the players.

**Paul Griffiths**

Theatre

# Ayckbourn's contribution to a humble form

**Seasons's Greetings**
Greenwich

Discussing the bad old days of fortnightly rep, John Osborne's autobiography spends a couple of paragraphs on the mass of long-forgotten formula comedies about family reunions. *Season's Greetings* is Alan Ayckbourn's contribution to this humble form.

It is Christmas Eve. Uncle Harvey is slumped in the best armchair watching an old film on television. Belinda is decorating the tree while her husband looks after the drinks with a business crony. Uncle Bernard is threatening to put on his annual puppet play. And you know it is only a matter of time before the festive façade begins to crack.

This being an Ayckbourn piece, there is no point in spilling any more of the plot. We are back in his middle-class family circle of neglected wives, self-preoccupied husbands and relatives with drink problems and obsessive hobbies, where everyone hurts each other and nobody is to blame. What counts, as always, is the ingenuity of whatever new pattern he manages to weave from the familiar threads.

On those terms, the play is not in his top flight. He sets himself too main problems: how to write about Christmas without bringing children on, and how to release the feelings of the frustrated ladies. He tackles the first by keeping the kids in bed and the second by allowing Belinda's sister Rachel to bring a young novelist, with whom she is slightly acquainted, to stay with the family. This is an unlikely move, and, as Clive the novelist is there mainly to arouse erotic interest and suspicion, he comes over as a blankly passive figure. Nigel Havers gives him a nice line in self-deprecating charm, but it is a rotten part.

Otherwise, Ayckbourn's production is a treat from start to finish. Its characters take on an ever-strengthening definition while simultaneously engaging in an increasingly concentrated action. The more imprisoned by events, the more free they become. To take one case, Peter Vaughan's Harvey has given all the children guns for Christmas. He is a former security guard and before long he resumes that role — officiously patrolling the landing during the intrigue-ridden hours of darkness, and finally pulling a gun on the departing Clive.

The night scene, in which Clive pliably submits to an alcoholic wife, the virginally jealous Rachel (Marcia Warren, choking back her venom with a bright smile) and finally Belinda, whom he really wants, brings the main comic explosion.

This scene winds up the first act. Thereafter, though the puppet show of Uncle Bernard (Bernard Hepton) goes as wrong as you could wish, the comedy cools to a bleakly discordant ending with snow falling and the party splitting up. It holds on course thanks to the preparatory fun and games. By now, Barbara Ferris, Gareth Hunt, Diane Bull and the rest of Ayckbourn's fine company have taken on such independent life that you care for them for their own sakes.

**Irving Wardle**

**War Music**
Warehouse

I suppose that the theatre started something like this millennia ago, with men declaiming fierce and magical incatiations in a ring of rapt listeners. Christopher Logue has made these translations from the *Iliad* for the last 20 years. He and Alan Howard do not look in the least like those Alma-Tadema paintings of bards striking lyres and poses in front of audiences of genteel Victorian ancient Greeks. They make something older and wilder sing to us.

The poems fall into three parts. The oldest, written in 1962, is the killing of Patroclus from Book 16. Next is a conflation of blood and battles from Books 17 and 18, which Logue calls "GBH", or grievous bodily harm. Finally comes "Pax", of Book 19, in which Achilles comes back into the war, and so Troy falls. They divided the lines about two-thirds to Howard and one-third to Logue. Howard's marvellously versatile organ of a voice did most of the gods and heroes; his gravel-voiced sorcerer's apprentice took narrative and clowns like Agamemnon.

The modern metaphors of rockets at Cape Kennedy or a man being speared as one detaches a sardine from a tin made one sit up; but so did Homer's contemporary metaphors jerk his audience back into the Bronze Age. And when Apollo strikes like a nuclear bomb or Achilles, riding to battle, says: "I know I will not make old bones", the hair at the nape of one's neck bristles.

It was often as plain and direct and noble as the real thing. They made a voice come alive across 30 centuries, two rather shabby, middle-aged men sitting at a table, standing up and pacing occasionally, and kept us on the edge of our chairs for two hours. Bentley said to Pope: "It is a pretty poem, Mr Pope, but you must not call it Homer". We did better than that on this occasion.

**Philip Howard**

**Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas**
Gate, Battersea

How common it is I cannot say, but coincidence must be ruled out. After the first night of Lou Stein's brave adaptation of the drug-crazed opus, *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*, one of its creatures came drifting past the Gate Theatre on Battersea Park Road. A late-1960 Cadillac, wide and white with sharp, pointed fins, it was a ghost of the car Hunter S. Thompson called the White Whale as it ferried him to a convention of narcotics officers, through a desert lake and to the casinos of Las Vegas. It certainly belonged there, probably investigating the treatment of the book.

The car or its driver would have found Mr Stein's handling extremely clever and sympathetic, a mix of the book's crystallized narrative and hallucinatory dialogue that makes way for both action and reflection by dividing the Thompson character into two pieces. Mr Thompson himself invented an alter ego, a character named Raoul Duke who ingested the immense quantities of illegal drugs, alcohol and ether that gave his pictures of Las Vegas a peculiar, warped clarity.

Cars and desert highways, the Vegas strip, hotel rooms and many other locations are folded neatly into the tiny theatre above the Latchmere public house. Packed with the scenic tour is the book's mad humour, but a vital ingredient is missing. Mr Thompson writes like a demented angel, but he is a rioter as well and Stuart Fox is woefully tame as Duke.

Peter Marinker, as the narrating half, suggests more danger but the outsize characterization of Duke's bizarre attorney, Chiswick, is the only thing that carries the threat and insights of the writing.

**Ned Chaillet**

● *Noel & Gertie*, Sheridan Morley's anthology based on the lives, letters, plays and songs of Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence, which had a one-night charity première at the May Fair last year, is to be seen at the Theatre Royal, Winchester, on February 14. It then plays for a week at the Hong Kong Arts Festival. Immediately afterwards, on March 1, it will be given at the Ambassador Theatre on Broadway, in a performance in aid of the American Actors' Fund, the first time they have invited an English company. Proceeds from this performance will also go towards the restoration of Coward's old home in Jamaica. Maria Aitken and Gary Bond play the title roles, and Alan Strachan produces.

Opera

# Tensions of an empire in decline

Götz Friedrich's new production of *Der Rosenkavalier* in Stuttgart is a stimulating affair, but it stops well short of throwing the romance out of the window. He moves the story to the later days of the Habsburgs, giving a usually absent ring of chronological truth to the waltzes and hinting here and there at the nervousness of an empire in decline.

When the curtain rises the Marschallin has a look of post-sexual satisfaction: Octavian is exhausted beside her. A portrait of the Field Marshal glowers down. Part of the Marschallin's problem is clear. She has married a much older man. The Field Marshal, on the other hand, has possibly married beneath himself, for his wife can be sharp with servants in public, is not always sure of herself, is quick to anger.

At the end of Act I there is no business with the mirror. Instead, the Marschallin casts a fearful look around her boudoir, and leaves. Silvio Varviso, whose conducting is one of the joys of the evening, is at his most sensitive at this point.

Friedrich's staging of Act III is original and effective. The rendezvous takes place in an ante-room off a festooned ballroom where couples in carnival costumes provide a dancing background. Ochs need not pay for the band after all. His horrors are provided by puppets, gleefully manipulated by children in the attic above. For the trio, ante-room, ballroom and dancers fade, and the actors are alone on a candle-lit stage.

The Marschallin is Karen Armstrong, accurate in characterization according to Friedrich's realization, musically less convincing, with a tendency to start under the note and an occasional intrusive vibrato, and not always holding her own in ensembles. Octavian is seen as a recklessly primitive character, a gangling youth of gauche expression and clumsy movement, transformed into manhood at a stroke by an ennobling new love. The gifted Doris Soffel sings and acts with fierce dedication. Baron Ochs becomes a lovable, teddy-bear landowner (Helmut Berger-Tuna), never cast down, off to tumble the next milkmaid when the game is up.

More traditional in conception is the new *Der Rosenkavalier* at Düsseldorf's Deutsche Oper am Rhein, directed by Otto Schenk. As ever, he moves events fluently. Yet there are times when he seems to be seeking something unsaid in his memorable Munich production of a decade ago, and the effect is sometimes effortful. This is most noticeable in the Marschallin's exit. In Munich, the Marschallin (Gwyneth Jones) broke our hearts by a simple tilt of the head and a hand outstretched momentarily for Octavian. At Düsseldorf, the Marschallin and Von Faninal go over to the lovers for elaborate handshakes. The bitter sweetness of renunciation is blunted, and Von Faninal's "Sind halt aso, die junge Leut'" and the Marschallin's poignant "Ja, ja" become pointless.

Judith Beckmann's Marschallin looks subtly young enough to fear the passing years, and is beautifully sung. Her Octavian is Trudeliese Schmidt, ardent and impulsive, eloquently rich singing reaching its zenith in a strong line in the trio. Ochs (Karl Ridderbusch) is a pompous womanizer grabbing a last chance, disillusioned and suddenly aged in his dismissal.

It is in Hiroshi Wakasugi's conducting that the Düsseldorf production moves away from tradition, with the score treated almost in a chamber music style. The textures are transparent, detail which is often swamped is exposed, relevant motifs have a telling impact. It serves Von Hofmannsthal well.

**Kenneth Loveland**



Doris Soffel (left) and Karen Armstrong strongly characterizing at Stuttgart

Records

# Gielgud revisits Brideshead

Next month Argo are transferring 30 items from their spoken word record catalogue on to cassette, together with six new recordings, two of which have been given a pre-release.

Sir John Gielgud, already well acquainted with *Brideshead Revisited* via Granada's magnificent television serialization, reads an abridged version of Evelyn Waugh's novel on SAY 1. The patrician tones, flecked with more than a little melancholy, fit the text ideally. There is one tiny blemish — the naming of the Sauternes Charles and Sebastian drink during that blissful May Day in Oxford — but for the rest it is an admirable reminder of the book.

Robert Hardy narrating four Sherlock Holmes stories (SAY 2), and not the best-known ones either, uses rather more characterization than Sir John. Again the diction is immaculate and the adaptation, which really means abridgement, has been done with considerable skill. Both issues are good casual listening — in the car, in the kitchen perhaps or even as a cassette at bedtime. The packaging is spartan, but the price, at just under £6 for a double cassette, modest.

**John Higgins**

# We need the universities — all of us

"Britain Needs its Universities." Well, surely, 10,000 car bumper stickers can't be wrong; there are supporting facts and figures, after all. Current demand for entry from 18-year-olds far exceeds the number of places available. While a continuing stream of new bankruptcies sadly underlines the depressed and depressing state of industry, the cannier sectors continue to make challengingly heavy demands on university research capacity.

Neither of these indicators need cause surprise. Where else, on the one hand, is the 18-year-old to look for the education and training to enter such professions as engineering, law, medicine, dentistry? Where else is industry to look for the basic research in pharmaceuticals or oil-rig technology or microelectronics? Industry's own labs cannot provide either the breadth of basic science or — usually — the FRS-quality leadership.

Yet the universities are in the process of unprecedented contraction, the degree and time-scale of which are alike spectacularly dangerous. About one sixth of the provision is to be lost over the next two years. This means still fewer places for school-leavers; almost no openings for bright young scholars and scientists to contribute to our culture and scientific progress; a reduction of basic research activity below the level at which universities can contribute to industrial development; and the loss of about 5,000 academic jobs.

But more: it also means that (through the scale and rapidity of the cutback) universities are finding it almost impossible to conduct the rational planning that would enable them to safeguard what is best, what is unique, what is most promising for the nation's future.

So who is raising the alarm? Many MPs. Many thoughtful industrialists. The universities themselves, of course: with the lively risk that their protests are put down to self-interest. But from the public at large there is remarkably little outcry. So if "Britain Needs its Universities", it would seem that Britain as a whole is curiously unaware of it.

"Oh, reason not the need," retorted King Lear, when he was told to make large-scale redundancies among his knights and squires. Well, clearly, we *must* reason it. Our universities cannot expect to thrive unless *the public at large understands them* enough to feel the need for them — and to feel this need to the extent of actually willing the huge resources required to pay for them.

Universities in this country are deeply vulnerable in being almost entirely dependent on *indirect* public support (through government funding) and in having done so little to make themselves attractive to *direct* public support. Not even the relatively small proportion of the population who have actually experienced university education



**By Randolph Quirk**

have developed a sense of individual, personal, financial responsibility for the universities that launched them into their careers.

The situation is very different in the United States, where alumnus support is not only a valuable way of maintaining a widely spread and continuing interest in a university, giving individuals a stake in its development: it is a financial sheet anchor. During the 1929 depression, it was on alumnus funds that the great American universities relied to maintain their excellence — and it was on the universities that the United States in no small measure relied to pull the country back into prosperity. If we in the British universities cannot communicate our need to our own alumni, how can we expect the general public to recognize the need?

Yet the slogan is not mere rhetoric and not mere self-interest. There is no member of the public who does not in scores of ways rely on the universities and their "products". Pervasively this is true of our entire culture, public administration, the media. It is true in respect of a vast range of industrial developments and social services.

If one had to pick out one single respect in which the public should see the need for universities, it would be health. Yet not even this is necessarily obvious. When some demo or other was in the news a while ago, a friend of mine heard someone say that students should be made to clean sewers. When asked if he would want his doctor to have had such "correction", the reply was, "What on earth have doctors to do with universities? They're trained in hospitals".

Well, of course, it's not just that every doctor has been a university student for five years: we simply do not realize how much of the actual treatment in our major hospitals is done by people engaged in university teaching and clinical research.

And if one had to pick out one single university that the public should feel themselves needing, it would be London. Not all that surprising, perhaps, since the University of London is so very much larger than any other and has such an extraordinarily distinguished staff in its 50 colleges, schools and institutes.

I am not making a special case for making London a special case (though it certainly is). I am concerned only that the man in the street is apparently not concerned. Wherever he lives, there is a one-in-three chance that his doctor is a London product — a still better chance that his dentist is. Perhaps because of London's size and complexity, it is not universally known that places like "Barts" and "Guys" (which *are* universally known) are in fact part of London University.

Gower Street was a natural choice for filming *Doctor in the House*. When the Wolfson Foundation in 1981 set up a department for the prevention of blindness, it was equally a natural choice to place it in London University's Institute of Ophthalmology.

It is a matter of some urgency that the British people as a whole should recognize that they do indeed need their universities. Not simply as places where their sons and daughters can get degrees — though that itself is important enough. But as the power houses supplying our health services; generating fundamental work in engineering, science, management techniques, legal expertise; underpinning and sustaining what is most precious in our country.

*Professor Quirk is Vice-chancellor of London University.*



# Divorce: why should a wife be the loser?

**The Government is going ahead with reforms to the divorce laws which would curtail an ex-wife's right to indefinite maintenance. Penny Mansfield and Robert Chester argue why the proposal is open to question.**

"Who is to bear the cost of the deadly combination of housewife-marriage and serial polygamy practised by persons of modest means?" This is how a contributor to an international conference on the family law summed up the present debate on the financial consequences of divorce.

The courts are now dissolving one marriage in four, divorce *is* commonplace. Until recently though, family law, welfare provision and popular thought all saw the family in terms of life-long monogamy, nuclear family households and orderly family careers. The explosion of divorce since the 1960s has thrown all this into disarray.

Alimony rights have derived from the notion of compensation for breech of contract and at the moment judges are obliged to seek to put divorced parties in the position they would have been in had the marriages not ended.

The alimony principle has been attacked from several angles: it *is* anachronistic when divorce no longer rests on matrimonial fault or blame; *it is not* a practical possibility since many men default on maintenance payments; it produces hardship for divorced men and their second families; it ignores changes in the economic status of women and encourages notions of dependency.

Undoubtedly present policy is no longer appropriate but are the proposed reforms any more realistic relying as they do on the objective of self-sufficiency for divorced wives?

Advances towards sexual equality have not yet removed the economic disabilities of women. In comparison with men, women have lower earnings, more part-time work, more under-employment in relation to qualifications, fewer opportunities for training and promotion and find less encouragement in their upbringing and environment to accept such opportunities.

These labour market realities face all women but for divorced women they are compounded by economic handicaps which are rooted in a marriage structure which leaves the wife as homemaker dependent on the breadwinner husband.

The Law Commission acknowledged that the prospect of marriage "can serve to influence a young woman's choice of career and accordingly her economic prospects". Early data from a study of newly-weds by the UK Marriage Research Centre shows just how true this is.

There is clear evidence of the priority which both husbands and wives give to the husband's job. Of 53 wives, 38 had changed jobs around the time of marriage. For 10 women getting married meant moving to a new area convenient for the husband's workplace, and making their journey to work impossible. Because of this three wives had become unemployed and three others were underemployed: one physics graduate, for example was working as a laboratory technician.

Like other research, the study shows that while most men and women say they believe that housework should be shared, it is the wife who actually does most of it, even though in the early months of marriage she is probably employed for the same number of hours as her husband away from the home.

Where domestic needs conflict with employment it is the wives who cope by reducing job demands; husbands doing more housework is not seen as a serious solution. The husband might "help out" but he is not encouraged to do too much lest it interferes with his work and because it is assumed that domestic responsibilities are ultimately the wife's. Five wives had already altered working hours to suit domestic needs and five more planned to change hours or jobs for similar reasons.

Nearly all the wives expect to leave their jobs during their first pregnancy, and do not plan to return to work, even part-time, before the youngest child reaches school age. So they expect to be at home for at least five years and on the whole do not reflect upon their occupational prospects thereafter.

These young wives (all under 30 on their wedding day in 1979) did not explicitly perceive marriage as a secure and life-long career and yet, after only three months of marriage their work adjustments show a clear expectation of economic dependency, particularly while bringing up their children.

In spite of changes in the divorce law and the rhetoric of marriage, traditional patterns live on in contemporary new marriages. Although most brides work until their first pregnancy, they still expect to spend several years exclusively involved in rearing children and tending the home while their husbands work to support the family. Existing employment structures do not allow much variation on this old theme of housewife marriage.

While it is within the spirit of sexual equality to encourage wives to be economically independent of their husbands it is unsatisfactory that such fundamental change should be engineered through adjustments of the law on maintenance.

In the short term women may find themselves torn between accepting economic dependency while their marriages subsist and preparing for self-sufficiency if it ends. In the long term, the impact may be felt by married men whose freedom to pursue their careers will be diminished when their wives, anxious not to jeopardise their own future prospects, refuse to give priority to their husband's employment.

Whatever the outcome these proposals highlight the confusion and irresolution surrounding public conceptions of marriage and the family. Mass divorce and the new nature of marriage produce the need for systematic consideration of existing law, employment practises and the labour market, child care systems and many other areas of social life which relate to the family.

The implementation of the proposals would continue a process of indirectly reforming the family by piecemeal means, creating new problems in the attempt to solve existing ones.

*Penny Mansfield is Research Officer at the UK Marriage Research Centre, Central Middlesex Hospital, London. Robert Chester is Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Administration, University of Hull.*

# Guess which urchin co-starred with Callas

**Frank Johnson recalls an unforgettable night at Covent Garden 25 years ago**

Experience has taught me that one interesting thing has happened to everyone, but *only* one. Politicians, most columnists and nearly everyone who goes on television are under the impression that *everything* that has happened to them is interesting. Such people are no exceptions to this remorseless law. Only one thing is likely to have happened to them too, if as many as that.

All of which is by way of being an overture to the announcement that the interesting thing that happened to me took place amid the fog of pre-Clean Air Act London 25 years ago this very night when I appeared with Maria Callas in the first of two performances at Covent Garden of Bellini's *Norma*.

The secondary school in Shoreditch of which I was an inmate happened to supply the human material for the children's parts at the Royal Opera House. The qualification for getting into this academy was stiff: one had to fail the 11 Plus. In my day one had to be almost feral to fail it. I shall always be grateful to my early teachers that I managed the feat.

Having won a place in the school, the privileged pupils discovered that, because the rehearsals took place during the day, if you volunteered for the opera, you got out of maths. On the strength of a few mid-1950s television productions, I disliked opera. On the strength of a few lessons, I feared maths. I volunteered for the opera.

My Covent Garden debut was in 1955 as one of the Nibelheim dwarfs in *Das Rheingold*. We were required to scream when the late Otakar Kraus, the greatest of Covent Garden Alberichs, cursed the gold. Over the next three years we were the urchins in Act One of *Carmen*, the urchins in Act Two of *Boheme*, the urchins in Act One of Janacek's *Jenufa*, the urchins in Acts One and Two of *Otello*, and both Trojan and Carthaginian urchins at various stages of Berlioz's immense *The Trojans*, wearing in both Troy and Carthage, I seem to recall, the same costume.

We were also the aristocratic officer cadets marching around the garden in St Petersburg in which is set Act One of Tchaikovsky's *Queen of Spades*. In this latter role we were less convincing, the Shoreditch school being long on urchins and screaming dwarfs, but short on aristocrats.

It was extraordinarily casual. In some of these works we were required to sing. *Carmen*, after all, contains an urchins' chorus of some complexity. But of the vocal arts we were entirely deficient. We simply shouted with the utmost vigour, usually in English, such was Covent Garden's linguistic policy at the time, but in *Otello* in phonetic, cockney Italian. Happily, this dark era in Covent Garden's history has ended, and the school which provides the lads today achieves higher standards.

Early in 1957, we learned that there was an opera coming up which would require only two of us: *Norma*. Apparently the heroine of that name had two children whom she decides to stab to death, changing her mind at the last minute and opting instead for a duet with a mezzo soprano. I and a boy called Arthur were chosen. The choice was dictated by our height rather than innate musicality, which was just as well since no singing was required. Furthermore Arthur and I had no history of atistic collaboration. Being even smaller than me, he was the one by whom I was always courageously refusing to be bullied.

I embarked on this memoir resolved to be honest, to tell only that which I could remember. So now the sad truth must be faced: of this, the one moment of my life which makes me immortal, I can recall very little. Just a few images in my memory. For it was 25 years ago, and I was just turned 14. So today I never trust the childhood reminiscences of autobiographers.

I remember that there seemed to be something exciting and tense about the atmosphere in the weeks before the performance. Arthur and I were constantly enjoined to be on our best behaviour, especially at the first rehearsal. At some point we must have learned that someone exceptional was involved, which meant someone with a foreign name. Hitherto, under the Covent Garden regime, the singers tended to have such names as Elsie Morrison and James Johnston, the latter a ringing Irish tenor who used to tell Carmen: "Carmen, oil never leaf your soid." But we had been the choirboys whom Mr Tito Gobbi had terrified in Act One of *Tosca*, and he had seemed jolly enough, for he had fed us Italian gob-stoppers during a rehearsal and asked us about football.

Then, probably in the *Daily Mirror*, Arthur and I learned with some consternation that a woman was coming to Covent Garden who was known as the "Opera's Tigress." Furthermore, she had been in a "storm" in New York. She had got the sack for a baritone who had held a final note longer than her in a duet.



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NORMA, High Priestess of the Druids | | MARIA MENEGHINI CALLAS |
| ADALGISA, a virgin of the Temple | ... | EBE STIGNANI |
| CLOTILDE, Norma's Confidante ... | ... | MARIE COLLIER |
| The two children of Pollione and Norma | | ARTHUR MACKENZIE<br>FRANK JOHNSON |

Maria Callas as Norma at Covent Garden on February 2, 1957; and part of the programme that night

The latter was untrue, as the books now make clear, but that was no good to Arthur and me at the time.

This tigress sounded like trouble for us. I suppose that this stage in her career, 1957, was the one in which Callas emerged into the conciousness of the masses. She still included "Meneghini" in her name, after the doddery industrialist of some antiquity whom she had married. But the liason with Onassis lay only a matter of months away, as did Elsa Maxwell's ruinous seducing of her into international cafe society. By 1957 she had slimmed, but the voice, I now know from her recordings of the time, was still full. At 33, she was at her apogee.

As a result of the *Mirror*, household and neighbours were alerted. There was some doubt as to whether Norma was the name of the opera or the name of the great singer. "My boy's appearing with that Norma," my father would sometimes explain. By word of mouth down the street, this was occasionally transmuted into the Johnson boy appearing with Yana, a popular television artiste of the period.

Came the rehearsal. The late Christopher West, the producer, seemed nervous. An efficient looking woman came in wearing sculptured horn-rimmed glasses a tight black sweater, a green two-piece suit and stockings with black seams down the back to which were affixed stiletto heels in accordance with the fashion of the day. (Pubescent boys take note of such details).

"That's her," Arthur said. "Don't be bloody daft," I distinctly remember telling him. "That's West's secretary." But Arthur was right.

"These are the children," West said to the great soprano of the age. "They're a little big," she replied, speaking I recall with a sort of American accent. At this, West, a somewhat epicene figure, began to flap his wrists with some consternation. He gabbled something about younger ones not being allowed on stage under British law. Callas stared at us. Arthur and I cowered. If this bitch gets the boot for baritones, what would she do to us, we no doubt pondered, I regret, in our rough way.

"I understand," Callas told West, who breathed again. But there was still trouble. It came, however, not from Callas but from the mezzo soprano, the late Ebe Stignani.

She was singing Norma's rival in love, the "young temple virgin Adalgisa." Stignani was 53 at the time. I now know that she was a singer of much distinction. "Her acting was all in the voice," says my edition of the *Oxford Dictionary of Opera*, which was just as well because she was a short, round woman with a terrifying face. "Not understand to him, not understand to him, Maria," she told Callas. "They're too bigga. Though I cannot claw the precise words back from memory, Callas replied with something about even the great Stignani having to abide by the law. West giggles.

I forget the actual rehearsal. Indeed, the policy of honesty compels the admission that I remember little of the two performances themselves. But I do recall that when we emerged from Covent Garden underground station, people were already at the barriers offering clusters of £5 notes for return tickets.

And I could not forget that when Callas bore down on us with the knife, her nostrils flared; that when, dropping the knife, she repentantly clasped her bosom, her perfume smelt like that of an aunt who was always kissing me; and that at the first performance on February 2 there penetrated, into my left eye, the tip of the diva's right breast, which partnership remained throughout the subsequent duet with Stignani.

In that eye I felt the most distinct pain as that voice of myth and legend rose and fell. In the other eye, all I could see was the exit sign at the far corner of the gallery. At the second performance, I ducked and secured a safer refuge in a more central portion of the diva's bosom.

Furthermore, listening to the loudspeakers which carry the performance to the dressing rooms, I remember coming to the conclusion that the bloodthirsty chorus in Act One, *Dell'aura tua profetica, Terribil Dio, l'informa* ("Inspire her, o terrible God, with your prophetic spirit") was the same tune as *Over the Mountains, Over the Sea, That's Where My Heart Is Longing To Be*, to be incessantly heard at the time from Miss Anne Shelton.

And that is all. Still, there are few men who can truthfully say that their eye made contact with the right nipple of Maria Callas. So it is not necessarily true that someone who has passed much of his adult life in the press gallery of the House of Commons has never glimpsed greatness.

## Fianna Fail helps Sile to her seat

More controversy for European MP Sile de Valera. Having been thwarted three times in her attempts to find a constituency in Eire's forthcoming general election, she has now been "imposed" in South Dublin by Fianna Fail's organization committee.



Sile de Valera: "imposed" in South Dublin

The grand-daughter of Ireland's founding father, Eamon de Valera, formerly represented a Co. Dublin constituency in the Dail, the Irish Parliament, but lost her seat in a big swing against Fianna Fail at last June's general election. She is one of four candidates to be "imposed" in constituencies throughout the Republic.

Mr Seamus Brennan a sitting Fianna Fail member for the South Dublin division, said yesterday he was "surprised and shocked" at the development.

Although still only 27, Miss de Valera has already had a career marked by a number of controversial outbursts. In November 1980, she described Margaret Thatcher's statements on the H block issue as "callous, unfeeling and self-righteous". She also accused the British Government of bungling and hypocrisy about human rights.

She has also criticized successive Fianna Fail leaders for their allegedly soft-line Republican approach, although his does not seem to have won her much grass root party support.

# THE TIMES DIARY



*Half way through its 13th season, television's weekly potted biog show, This is Your Life, is still clocking up some impressive viewing figures — 16 million is the average, and Anita Harris, first subject of 1982, drew a mammoth 19.3 million.*

*The secret of its success, according to its compere, Eamonn Andrews, is that it remains a friendly show, topical to the extent that people in the news get a look in alongside the basically showbiz element. It has a back-room staff of 20 and is recorded 24 hours before transmission. Hand on heart, Eamonn Andrews assures me there have been no refusals since Danny Blanchflower turned them down. Richard Gordon said no but relented. And more recently a doctor whose dossier was being completed rang up to say his wife was in the process of having a nervous breakdown, so great was the strain of trying to keep it all secret.*

*They may fit him in next time round.*

"And I also wanted to post a few letters..."

LOANS

## Subbed out

Dog may not eat dog, but can still put the bite on pretty hard. *The Freelance*, the circular of the London freelance branch of the National Union of Journalists yesterday published the Street of Shame's own "list of shame" — a complete rundown of the 305 members who were lapsed from membership at the end of last year because their union dues were more than three months in arrears.

It was inexcusable, irresistible *schadenfreude* that made me pick on a couple of the better known names on the list. Bruce Page, editor of the *New Statesman*, was meekly contrite. "I should have paid my sub. They sent me lots of reminders, but I forgot. My secretary is putting the matter right, which I hope shows that shame does have some effect on us all."

Roger Woddis, contributor to *Radio Times* and *Punch*, said: "I do believe in unity being strength. The last thing I want is to be struck off by the National Union of Journalists, though I only belong because there is not a National Union of Poets or of Satirical Scribes."

Regretfully, he doubted it was the most shameful thing he had ever done. "It reminds me of James Joyce in Trieste being approached by an old man who asked to shake the hand that wrote *Finnigan's Wake*. Joyce thought, and then said: "No, I think not. It's done a lot of other things as well."

## Bishop's move

Prebendary Michael Baughen, 51, a London clergyman, who has rewritten the Psalms to modern music and encouraged dance and mime in his church, is to succeed the Rt Rev Victor Whitsey, who had the reputation of being one of the Church of England's most conservative leaders, as the next Bishop of Chester.

The new bishop is at present rector of All Souls', Langham Place, a centre of the Anglican Church's evangelical movement and of innovation in worship and teaching.

Bishop Whitsey, aged 65, who retired in December, was a leading supporter of the 1662 Book of Common Prayer, an opponent of the ordination of women, and two years ago ordered his clergy to wear their dog collars at all times.

Prebendary Baughen led the team which produced the best-selling worship book "Psalm Praise" which gives modern translations of the Psalms often to foot-tapping guitar rhythms.

He went to All Souls' — a Nash church close to Broadcasting House — in 1970 and was involved in raising £750,000 for a rebuilding scheme. The church was excavated below floor level to make an underground meeting hall, refectory and studios for the BBC which transmits the daily service from the church.

## Holmes for TV

Dame Jean Conan Doyle tells me she has sold the television rights for a series about the adventures of the illustrious Sherlock Holmes to the American film maker Sy Weintraub.

Weintraub plans to make the £20m series mainly for American and British television with Otto Plashkes, the Austrian-born producer best known for *Georgy Girl*, *The Bofors Gun*, and *The Homecoming*.

Dame Jean, who was once an honorary ADC to the Queen, has insisted on guarantees that the series (no fewer than 26 parts will be filmed ower the next three years) be faithful to her late father's work.

Though Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's works are in public domain in Britain, they are not in the United States. Under new copywright laws there Dame Jean, 69, whose father died in 1930, has been able to extend the copywright up to 75 years from the date of publication.

She said: "I want people to appreciate my father's work in the original though I am aware there will be pastiches, often distasteful ones in this country. But I am happy about the plans for the television series."

## Food for thought

I suppose all those commercial attachés in our embassies abroad know what they are doing. But some of the information which they — presumably — have passed to the Department of Trade in the praiseworthy cause of assisting British food and drink exports strikes me as distinctly rum.

I can understand why Afghanistan wants more alcoholic beverages; presumably the Russians have long since drunk the vodka supplies dry. But are we really to believe that Australia is short of frozen seafood, that Austria needs more confectionery and that Finland wants to buy herring fillets? What, might one ask, does Cyprus want with glacé cherries and the Ivory Coast with cocktail snacks? And why, above all, is France crying out for baked beans?

## Good show

The company of *Good*, the last of Glasgow-born playwright Cecil P. Taylor's plays to reach London before his death in December, is to give a special benefit performance at the Aldwych Theatre on March 7 in his memory. The cast wil be headed by Alan Howard who has been named Best Actor of the Year in the Standard, Drama and Society of West End Theatre Awards, for his performance in the RSC production of the play. Harry Secombe, Felicity Kendal, Jane Asher, Tom Conti and Gemma Jones are among those admirers of Taylor who have agreed to sell special souvenir programmes. The money raised from the performance will go to Taylor's family.

## Correction

My apologies for describing Lord Longford recently as an Anglo-Catholic. He is of course, an English Roman Catholic.

**Michael Horsnell**

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

# WHO IS TO LEAD THE ALLIANCE?

Throughout last year the Social Democrats made a virtue of their collective leadership. How could one leader, it was asked, make an appearance in all the places where it was necessary to drum up support? How could one person take all the decisions required in setting up a new party? What an ingenious arrangement it was to have four leaders instead of one. Perhaps, it was even suggested on one occasion, this temporary convenience might be converted into a permanent system.

No longer. The Social Democrats have realized that they and the alliance will be at a disadvantage until they have agreed on a single leader. Mr William Rodgers has even proposed that they should dispense with the necessity of an election and agree among themselves that Mr Jenkins should be the parliamentary leader, and therefore the potential Prime Minister, and Mrs Williams the president who would lead the party in the country.

If only one candidate were to come forward for each of these posts that would be all right. But it is unlikely that that will happen, and it would be a grave mistake to take any steps that would prevent or deter anyone from offering himself or herself for the leadership. It would be a different matter if a defeated candidate were not to accept the verdict and were therefore to force a succession of leadership contests. It is that prospect that has attracted so much resentment to Mr Benn in the Labour Party. But when a new party is choosing its first leader there can be no question of disloyalty in anybody standing for election. The case for doing so is all the stronger when the candidate represents a distinctive point of view in terms of strategy and policy.

Considerable criticism in the SDP is directed towards the ambitions of Dr Owen. That he is ambitious is beyond question. But he does represent a different point of view from Mr Jenkins in two vital respects: he comes from the more radical sector of the party and he is more inclined to keep his distance from the Liberals. There is no good reason therefore why Dr Owen should not put his claim to the test. The same may be said of Mrs Williams, who may not represent such a distinctive viewpoint but who commands more affection within the party and among the general public.

But while Mr Rodgers may have recommended the wrong tactics, he is surely seeking the best outcome. Mr Jenkins would be the wisest choice as parliamentary leader of the SDP. He has a personal authority within the SDP that none of the other challengers possesses, and so would stand the best chance of leading a united party into the election. He has the stature to be recognized more easily than any of the others by the electorate as a potential Prime Minister; and he is the only person who would be generally acceptable to both Liberals and Social Democrats as the leader of the alliance.

This last consideration is critical. The question that will be asked increasingly of the alliance as the election approaches is whether it looks credible as a potential government. To answer that question satisfactorily the alliance must campaign as much as possible in combination, preferably with a joint manifesto and certainly having announced in advance of the election who would be Prime Minister of an alliance government. Partly because he believes in closer cooperation with the Liberals than do Dr Owen and probably Mrs Williams, and because he comes from an older generation, Mr Jenkins would be readily accepted as leader of the alliance by Mr Steel, who would not serve so happily under any other leader of the Social Democrats. Mr Steel would himself have many supporters as alliance leader, among the general public and from the ranks of the SDP, as well as in the Liberal Party. But it would not be realistic at this stage to expect former Cabinet ministers easily to accept the leadership of a politician in another party who has never yet held office in any government.

Before Mr Jenkins could be elected parliamentary leader he would, of course, have to be in Parliament. The position at the moment is that the SDP is to hold at the end of next week a constitutional convention at which the draft constitution is to be amended and approved. It will then be sent for endorsement in a ballot of all members. In that ballot the members will be asked to choose between two alternative methods of electing the leader: by vote of the parliamentary party or by all the members of the party. As a matter of principle it would be better for the choice to be left to the parliamentary party. The cause of parliamentary democracy is not best served by transferring power away from Parliament to party activists in the country. But whichever method of election is preferred, it will be some months before the SDP can hold a leadership election.

That would give plenty of time for Mr Jenkins to take his seat if he is elected at Hillhead. If he is not elected there, his personal standing would be much diminished and his eligibility would depend on his winning another by-election before the leadership contest. That would be an uncertain prospect. But if he wins at Hillhead Mr Jenkins would be the best person for the Social Democrats and for the alliance. Despite all their difficulties over the allocation of seats, both the SDP and the Liberals would be wise to think of the alliance as well as of themselves. Together they will look a much more convincing proposition in the next election and beyond.

# CAMBRIA'S UNTRODDEN WAY

The Cambrian Way was never born, and so its demise has attracted few obituaries. If it had come into being, Britain's walkers would never have given it up lightly: it is easy to imagine the furore that would be roused by a proposal to extinguish the Pennine Way, a comparable route, though slightly shorter and slightly less challenging. The Cambrian Way would have run the length of Wales from Cardiff to Conway, across some of the most remote and beautiful ground in Britain. But its abandonment by the Countryside Commission has been welcomed not only by farmers and local authorities (as usual strongly influenced by farmers' fears of thoughtless intruders) but also by national park authorities and conservation interests. It is a sad paradox, which says much about the difficulties in a small island of encouraging love of the countryside and protecting the countryside from its too ardent and numerous admirers.

The Pennine Way may have done its abortive successor a disservice. It has become notorious in some conservation circles for its very success. Armies of hearty ramblers have chased away much of its wildness and solitude, and their tens of thousands of sturdy boots have beaten the track to a gully in some places, a morass in others. (These excesses, it is fair to say, do not mar to the same extent the dozen other long-distance footpaths.) Where the Cambrian Way passed through the pedestrian *marshalling-yards* of Snowdonia the complaint was that it would worsen already excessive pressures, and where it passed through emptier quarters, the cry was that it would disturb nature reserves, or violate areas where additional recreational use was officially discouraged: it could not win either way.

The plan had become such a source of conflict in Wales that the Countryside Commission was probably right not to press it. The path would have had to be managed by the local authorities which were so strongly against it, and the controversy was souring the atmosphere of other discussions. In a letter in our columns yesterday, Mr Alan Mattingly, secretary of the Ramblers' Association, drew the moral that the commission needed new statutory powers to create a path on its own, and accused it of declining interest in its function of promoting recreation as well as conservation. But even with extra powers, the commission would never be wise to act in disregard of strong local feelings. It is true that it is now giving a relatively greater emphasis to conservation these days, but given its limited resources and the growing pressures on the uplands from farmers and visitors alike, it is hard to criticize it for doing so.

Long distance paths are only part of the wider problem. The commission is right at present to concentrate on developing less exacting and more accessible routes which help to draw off pressure from remote areas. We have too little wilderness to satisfy all demands, and there is no harm in diverting the less ambitious by promotional means, without imposing outright restrictions on access. The long distance path will always have a special appeal for some. But there was no point in making a major issue over the Cambrian Way when 80 per cent of the route it would have followed, is already public right of way. Imaginative and determined walkers will still be able to find their way from Cardiff to Conway, and their achievement will be all the more if they have had to navigate for themselves.

## Proper names

*From Mr Edmund Esdaile*

Sir, One of the more eccentric postbags is, or at least used to be, that received at the British Museum, of which my father was secretary. He periodically enlivened us at home with examples, and after some 50 years I recall that of an inattentive Canadian typist who, having obviously misheard the word Curator, produced, both on the letter and on its enclosing envelope, this address: The Creator, The British Museum, London. The Post Office duly delivered it, forgoing any comment or emendation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDMUND ESDAILE,
53 Surrenden Road, Brighton.

*From Sir John Ackroyd*

Sir, Before Christmas I received a prospectus inviting me to subscribe to a course in "The Use of Modern English". Study paper 9 in the prospectus covered "Letter writing and correct forms of address".

The envelope was addressed to Mr J. A. Bart.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ACKROYD,
43, Lansdowne Crescent, W11.

## Mapping for the future

*From Mr John Wright*

Sir, The fundamental weakness of the argument put forward in your leading article (January 20) and by General Edge (January 27), that the Ordnance Survey could never pay for itself, is the failure to distinguish between the quite different functions, users, and distribution of the medium-scale contoured *maps* (at 1/10,000 scale and smaller) and the 200,000 or so very large scale uncontoured *plans*. The maps very nearly pay for themselves; the plans "lose" £20m a year. Similar maps are found in most developed countries; but the large-scale plans and their dense supporting framework are almost unique, being replaced elsewhere by individual title surveys and plans made by private licensed surveyors.

Nearly everybody uses the maps in one way or another, for walking, motoring, science, teaching, police work and general administration; but to a very large extent the plans are only used by specialist professionals. Who, for example ever saw in real life or on television a policeman using a basic large-scale plan? The maps can be bought in any stationers; the plans can only be obtained from Ordnance Survey agents; and most of the specialist users make their own copies under licence. The main users are engineers, lawyers, architects, planners, and estate agents, and of course HM Land Registry, in the planning, management, and transfer of landed property. The copyright fees form a negligible part of their budgets.

As Sir Dennis Pilcher said in his letter to you of September 9, 1981, which has not been contradicted, these professionals are quite prepared to pay more; and I understand that this view is supported by the Standing Committee of Professional Map Users, who are more worried about a possible lowering of standards. Revenue would of course then depend on the amount of use; but the Land Registry seems to manage quite well on income from the varying flow of property transactions — and because it does not pay the full cost of the basic plans it uses every day.

We are all agreed that now we have this system it would be madness not to keep it in good order, even though other countries manage without it. But it need not be subsidized by the taxpayer, because the cost could be met out of increased copyright fees from its users, in the same way that the other national maps are paid for by those who use them. Whether we should do this is of course a political question; but it is misleading to say that it could not be done.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WRIGHT,
Webbs Farmhouse,
Cakeham Road,
West Wittering,
Chichester,
West Sussex.
January 28.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Lay-off clause in union law

*From the Director General of the Institute of Directors*

Sir, Your leading article of January 29 stated that the Employment Bill was flawed by the absence of a clause on lay-offs.

I have no doubt that the problem of strikes by strategically placed groups of workers, to which your proposal is addressed, is serious. But the suggested clause would do nothing to rid industry of a more insidious problem: the existence of the strike mentality. Strikes always involve a breach of contract. If all those at work are to be encouraged to honour their contracts it is hardly consistent to make an exception for employers.

The inclusion of a lay-off clause in the Employment Bill would do just that, because it would enable employers to break the employment contracts of their employees where their work had been halted through no fault of their own but as a result of a strategic strike.

Our concern over your proposal also stems from a fear that it may prove divisive. If a strike takes place in the essential services or amongst a small group of "key " employees, that is the time, in my experience, for the employer to harness the good will of the majority of his employees in order to overcome the problems. To lay off employees who may have had nothing to do with the original strike in order to minimize the costs of a dispute is likely only to create resentment against the employer and so damage industrial relations.

A better course, and one urged by many other representatives of business would be to give some legal backing to procedure agreements. In this way parties to a dispute would be encouraged to reach a settlement within the framework of voluntary agreements, rather than to threaten the sanction of breach of contract.

An amendment is needed to the Bill; but it is more important that this should be related to procedure agreements than lay-offs.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER GOLDSMITH,
Institute of Directors,
116 Pall Mall, SW1.
January 29.

## How socialist is the SDP?

*From the Reverend Martin Camroux and Mr Robert Lacey*

Sir, Last March, disturbed by the way the Labour Party was being destroyed from within, we resigned to become chairman and secretary of South Hampshire Social Democrats.

We believed that the SDP would break new ground while continuing all that had been best in the tradition of Attlee, Bevan and Gaitskell, seeing it in David Owen's words as "not a Labour Party mark 2, but a Labour Party mark 4".

From the beginning the SDP began to betray the hopes vested in it. The expensive national launch was full of swish PR and bland cliches. Once out of the Labour Party the Gang of Four began to move rapidly to the right. The commitment to equality, central to socialism, was soon compromised by the decision to retain the deeply divisive systems of private health and education. The long-held commitment to economic planning gave way to a rabid enthusiasm for a deodorised version of laissez-faire capitalism. Quickly, proposals were brought forward for far-ranging curbs on organized labour with no corresponding attack on business malpractices and Grunwick-type employers.

The commitments to social change turned into the belief that consensus and a cessation of political conflict would somehow bind up the wounds of a class-divided unjust society. Now that a nicer class of person was taking charge soon "the wolf would lie down with the lamb and the child play on the hole of the asp".

One did not need David Owen to bring out a new cheap edition of his *Face the Future*, removing all the references to socialism found in the original, to know that betrayal was at hand. Soon at Crosby even Shirley Williams was campaigning without a trace of her former egalitarianism. For them all, "fame is the spur".

The SPD now stands clearly revealed as a middle-class, right-of-centre party. It most emphatically is not a social democratic party in the historical usage of the term or by comparison with the social democratic parties of Sweden, Germany or Austria. No democratic socialists can support it without denying or repudiating the heritage they bring from the past. Neither of us will be renewing our membership.

How tragically sad that while the Labour Party is still infected by the intolerant extremism of a hard left wholly alien to its traditions, the SDP should turn out to be a fraud and a delusion.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN CAMROUX,
ROBERT LACEY,
18 Wilton Court,
Wilton Road,
Shirley,
Southampton.

*From Mr Martin Stevens, MP for Fulham (Conservative)*

Sir, Mr Tony Benn claims that the Social Democrats are a party of the far right.

He need have no fears.

In 120 important parliamentary divisions between April, 1981, and January, 1982, the SDP supported the Government only once (last July, over the European Community Budget). They abstained in nine votes, and were split in five.

They joined Mr Benn and the Labour Opposition in the lobby 105 times.

Yours truly,
MARTIN STEVENS,
House of Commons.
January 30.

*From Lady Jeger*

Sir, I see from your columns of January 26 that the Social Democratic Party has launched a "think tank" to be called The Tawney Society.

I suppose this means that members of the SDP think well of R. H. Tawney. But what, I wonder, would Tawney think of them?

Yours truly,
LENA M. JEGER,
House of Lords.
January 28.

## Mixed fortunes

*From Professor S. Rees Jones*

Sir, The continuing controversy (letters, January 20, 23) over the authenticity of the "Fortune Teller" attributed to Georges de la Tour, which the BBC intend to include in their *100 Great Paintings* series, clearly indicates that stylistic and art historical criteria alone fail to provide a conclusion acceptable to all. It might be thought (and this seems to be in the minds of the supporters of the attribution) that the scientific examination of the materials and the painting technique would resolve the problem, but a critical reading of the technical communication from the Metropolitan Museum yields little reassurance.

We read for example that two tests based on the isotopes of lead were applied to the white lead paint; the one is admitted to be inconclusive, while the other is claimed to support the "authenticity of the painting, but does not provide definite proof". In fact, the value of the isotope ratio found is on the borderline of acceptance for a pre-1800 date but well within the statistics for post-1800. Another sample was submitted to a test (Differential Thermal Analysis) which gives data on age over the first 100 years or so of the life of a layer of linseed oil paint. The answer was: "more than 100 years". But when the possibility of out and out forgery is an issue for some of the contenders it is necessary first to establish that nothing has been introduced into the paint to *stimulate hardening due to age*. There is no mention of such an analysis.

The report includes a reproduction of the X-ray photograph of the painting and an interpretation which, curiously, does not refer to what seems to be a fragment of another composition beneath the Fortune Teller thus suggesting that it was painted over a fragment of an old canvas, a not uncommon feature of forgeries.

The above comments are directed at the report's selective use of scientific evidence, only one item of which favours the painting (the presence of a yellow pigment thought to have become obsolete during the eighteenth century) and not in any way at the painting which I have never seen.

Yours faithfully,
S. REES JONES,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
January 27.

## Lessons from Lutyens

*From Mrs Margaret Richardson*

Sir, The Lutyens "debate" is not quite as straightforward as Charles M[illegible] describes ("Lutyens: a chequered career", January 13). Both Mr McKean and the "motley gang of revisionists" he refers to are equally misguided.

The principal organizers of the Lutyens exhibition certainly did not intend to use the opportunity to point a way forward for architecture or to denigrate the "heroic period" of the Modern Movement. But it does seem that it is only architectural journalists and *some* architects over 45 who continue to have any consistent interest in the theories of that movement.

Younger architects turned to other ideas some years ago, and it was because architectural students were taking such an interest in Lutyens and the period around 1900, as well as in a mixed bag of historical styles, that it was felt appropriate to hold a major exhibition of his work. If anything it was too late. The Architectural Association, for example, has been holding weekly lectures on Lutyens for the past two years: well attended by both students and the profession.

But this is not to imply that younger architects are rushing to build in revivalist styles with methods taken from the Arts and Crafts movement. What they crib from the past are random ideas and details absorbed into a mishmash of what they already know and, when executed, their buildings are utterly "modern" in technique and conception.

Lutyens's work, particularly, is stimulating as his early vernacular houses are freely composed and very inventive. His Georgian houses are not popular at present, but the oddity of the chequer-board housing in Westminster is rather admired. What is happening in architecture is a complex and subtle development that builds upon the achievements of the Modern Movement.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET RICHARDSON,
64 Albert Street, NW1.
January 14.

## Prospects for an Ulster Assembly

*From Professor Cornelius O'Leary*

Sir, David Watt (feature, January 29) is the latest in a long line of commentators to pontificate about the Northern Ireland situation. It would be well if his knowledge of the subject matched his self-confidence.

In estimating the likely results of an election to an Assembly in the province, if such a device (as is generally believed) were to form part of the Prior initiative, Mr Watt produces the following "illustrative guesses", expressed in percentages of votes: DUP (Paisleyite) 31, OUP (Official Unionist) 26, SDLP (Catholic) 26, Alliance (biconfessional) 11, Sinn Fein 6.

By contrast with those figures, out of the top of Mr Watt's head, your readers might be interested to peruse the following percentages of votes cast in the last elections held in the province, the local elections of May, 1981: DUP 26.6, OUP 26.5, SDLP 17.5, Alliance 8.9, Workers' Party 1.8, other republican groups 5.3, other loyalist groups 5.2, Independents and others 8.2. (Source: S. Elliott and F. J. Smith, *Northern Ireland: the District Council Elections of 1981*, Queen's University, Belfast, 1982).

In these results the DUP/OUP together got 53 per cent, not the 57 per cent that Mr Watt would give them. This combination is sufficiently below the proposed executive "trigger" of 60 per cent to produce a manageable result.

Mr Watt also derides those "wishful thinkers" who believe that "the Protestants in an independent Northern Ireland could be restrained from abuse of their position by remote control of a financial kind from London". Those Protestants in the Northern Ireland Assembly who collaborated with the Catholic members in the Executive of January to May, 1974, far from attempting to abuse their position, worked loyally and honourably together.

The downfall of the Executive was largely due to external factors, Mr Heath's springing a general election in February, 1974, and the failure of the then Government of the Republic to make any move to satisfy Unionist opinion — a failure for which Dr Garret FitzGerald later publicly expressed regret.

Yours etc.,
CORNELIUS O'LEARY,
Department of Political Science,
The Queen's University of Belfast.
January 29.

*From Mr D. H. Young*

Sir, Your columnist David Watt (January 29) demonstrates clearly (if that is the word) the confused and generally invertebrate thinking current among commentators on Northern Irish affairs. While he quite plainly realizes that any attempt at devolution would give Paisley his cherished wish, that of becoming Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, he still supports Prior's efforts at devolution.

How long must the people of the province endure these fanciful attempts at constitution-building? Has not the history of Stormont demonstrated that the province is entirely unsuitable for devolved government of any sort, because of the religious and national divisions within it? I have yet to read a convincing argument that devolution in the province would not simply resurrect all the old problems of Stormont.

*Paisley is a devolutionist*: the only way to reduce his influence is to stop encouraging him with the prospect of power. Watt dismisses the idea of integration into the United Kingdom because it "would drive Catholics to desperation by ... clanging the prison door on them for ever." Watt here seems to think that all Catholics in Northen Ireland are diehard nationalists of the provo ilk. Yet a recent Mori poll found that 33 per cent of Catholics *favoured* integration, while the Northern Ireland Attitude Survey (1979) found that *over 90* per cent of Catholics agreed with the statement that laws in Northern Ireland should be the same as those in Britain.

Both Catholics and Protestants are imprisoned in the province; it would be devolution, rather than integration, that would condemn them to struggle in the old morass of sterile provincial politics. The SDP, unlike the other major national parties, allows people from Northern Ireland to join it, and thus break "out of the ghetto" into national politics which transcend provincial enmities.

The nationalists are right when they argue that there can be no solution within the province itself; it must be a United Kingdom solution. Even Mr Watt realises that a united Ireland is out of the question.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. YOUNG,
Arts D413,
University of Sussex,
Falmer,
Brighton.

## Housing policy

*From the Director of Shelter*

Sir, Mr M. Weale's attack on council housing (January 28) and his assertion that we should give it away to convert the nation into owner occupiers entirely misses the point of the present debate.

Firstly, Mr Weale wants to make available the financial benefits of ownership to all. But those benefits accrue because of the absurdly privileged tax position of home ownership, not just in relation to other housing tenures, but in relation to other forms of productive investment. These privileges encourage some people to consume more housing than they need and ensure that ever larger sums are taken up on behalf of an exchange process not a productive one. Because of the need for more investment those privileges must be reduced and with them the attractions, to some extent, of home ownership.

Secondly, Mr Weale's comparison is between home ownership and public renting. The real dilemma is that the tax exemptions provided for home ownership undermine any sort of renting, public or private. The reasons why that is undesirable is that renting provides an entirely sensible and worthwhile option for many people at different stages in their lives; young, mobile people, elderly people who do not wish to have to maintain their own homes, people on low or variable incomes. A proper system of renting, which cannot exist until the financial benefits of owning and renting are evened out, would allow each tenure system to develop different but equally worthwhile characteristics.

Finally, the significance of Mr Weale's letter is entirely undermined by his dubious use of figures. He quotes the rise in council subsidies between 1970 and 1979 yet, on the one hand, subsidies have fallen rapidly in the past three years and, on the other, the 1970s subsidy burden was a temporary one caused by the heavy concentration of costs at the beginning of repayment periods which was the result of rapidly rising interest rates.

Yours faithfully,
NEIL McINTOSH,
National Campaign for the Homeless,
157 Waterloo Road, SE1.
January 29.

## Natural anxiety

*From Councillor Norman Howard and Councillor William Bell*

Sir, It is no secret that representatives of the present Labour GLC administration and the previous Conservative administration at County Hall sometimes hold different opinions. However, regarding the future of the Natural History Museum we are as one.

We consider that the destruction of nearly a third of this grade I listed building, with a floor area greater than that of Westminster Abbey including seven exhibition galleries, would be a gross act of vandalism. The latest proposal to place a triangular foyer next to the splendid existing main hall, leading to new galleries set at an angle to Waterhouse's plan, seems as unnecessary as it is inappropriate.

Let us hope that the trustees and the Government, who are planning to spend £18m on this unsympathetic scheme, will have second thoughts about Waterhouse's masterpiece before it is too late.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN HOWARD,
Chairman of the Historic Building Panel,
WILLIAM BELL,
Opposition spokesman on the Historic Buildings Panel,
Greater London Council,
County Hall, SE1.
January 27.

## The buyer's premium

*From the Secretary of the London and Provincial Antique Dealers' Association*

Sir, The irony of Lord Westmorland's contention (January 19) that retention of the buyer's premium is essential to the maintenance of London's position as the centre of the art market is that only two years previous to Sotheby's and Christie's introducing the premium these same firms had been active in persuading the Treasury that the imposition of VAT on (trade) auction sales would so discourage buyers that that position would be undermined.

Why 10 per cent payable to the auctioneers should be beneficial to the maintenance of that position but 10 per cent (as the VAT rate originally was) payable to the Revenue disastrous remains something of a mystery. It cannot be anything to do with the consequential smaller commission charged to vendors for Lord Westmorland accepts that buyers can discount the premium.

Contrary to Lord Westmorland's view that they rarely do so, it is our belief that, at any rate as far as dealers are concerned, they almost invariably have to do so: after all they have to make a profit on their total disbursement and not merely on the bid price.

A further irony arises from the statement in your leading article of January 16 that the auctioneers have assured you "that they are not acting for buyers, merely charging them a premium". The fact remains, however, that VAT is payable on the premium on the assumption that it represents payment for a service rendered by the auctioneer to the buyer!

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP BROADBRIDGE,
London and Provincial Antique Dealers' Association Ltd,
112 Brompton Road, SW3.
January 22.

## The last farewell

*From Mr Nigel Rees*

Sir, Your reporter (January 28) may not have been in a position to verify his references but those of us who care about such things believe that Beachcomber (J. B. Morton), not "some anonymous wit", deserves the credit for that felicitous line about "the bourne from which no Hollingsworth returns."

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL REES,
86 Woodstock Road, W4.
January 28.

# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK

February 1: The Queen was represented by the Lord Astor of Hever (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Kent) at the Memorial Service for the Lord Cornwallis (formerly Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Kent) which was held in All Saints Church, Maidstone, today.

The Duke of Gloucester as president, East Midlands Tourist Board, will attend a presentation on "The present state of tourism in England" at the English Tourist Board, London, on February 16. In the evening His Royal Highness as president, will attend the Honorary Fellows Dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in London.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester has accepted the patronage of Derby Lonsdale College.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will attend a reception for the Edward Boyle Memorial Trust in the State Apartments, St James's Palace, on February 16.

The Duke of Kent, co-patron of the Anglo-Jordanian Society, will attend the annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel on March 24.

Mrs Hastings Read gave birth to a daughter (Victoria Honeybun) on Sunday in London.

Memorial Mass for Marie B. Gulbenkian will be celebrated at St Mary's Church, Cadogan Street, SW3, at 11 am on Monday, February 8.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr I. A. Brushwood and Miss S. J. Carr**
The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of Mr and Mrs A. Brushwood, of Swindon, Wiltshire, and Sally, younger daughter of the late Mr Bernard H. Carr and Mrs U. D. Carr, of Mumfords, Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire.

**Mr N. J. G. Crosthwaite and Mrs L. N. N. McAlister**
The marriage has been arranged between Nicolas James Goland, younger son of Mr Ivor J. Crosthwaite, DSO, and Mrs John Sheffield, and Leslie Nelson Negley, eldest daughter of the late Mr Alfred W. Negley and of Mrs Nancy Brown Negley, of San Antonio, Texas.

**Mr I. H. Dennis and Dr S. M. Bower**
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs B. C. Dennis, of Altrincham, Cheshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs I. W. Bower, of Southsea, Hampshire.

**Mr B. A. Joyce and Signorina F. C. Tomasella**
The engagement is announced between Brendan Andrew, second son of the late Captain P. A. Joyce and Mrs M. M. Joyce, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Francesca Caterina, daughter of Signor and Signora R. Tomasella, of Milan and Jesolo.

**Mr D. Maynard and Miss C. Smith**
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of the Rev E. F. and Mrs Maynard, of Stringbourne, Kent, and Camilla, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs T. D. Smith, of Standon Friars, Standon, Hertfordshire.

**Mr C. Davico di Quittengo and Miss S. A. Thomas**
The engagement is announced between Corrado, elder son of Count and Countess Vittorio Davico di Quittengo, of Via Nemea, Rome, and Sheran, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Huw Thomas, of 17 Brunswick Gardens, London, W8.

**Mr J. C. Simson and Miss J. Hare**
The engagement is announced between John Charles, son of Mrs Patricia Simson, of 31A Eighth Avenue, Parktown North, Johannesburg, and of Mr Charles Simson, of Onrust River, Hermanus, and Jocelyn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Wilfred Hare of Leisure Isle, Knysna, Republic of South Africa.

**Mr W. D' U. Sunnucks and Miss C. M. C. Nevill**
The engagement is announced between William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. H. G. Sunnucks, of East Mersea Hall, East Mersea, nr Colchester, Essex, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. A. Nevill, of Folkestone, Kent, and 5 Tite Street, London, SW3.

**Mr A. C. Woollett and Miss K. B. M. Bridges**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Major and Mrs C. W. Woollett, of Cowgar, Whitchurch Canonicorum, Bridport, Dorset, and Katie, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. R. Bridges, of Rawdon, Heath House Road, Woking.

## Marriage

**Mr P. A. Irby and Mrs E. M. Aschan**
The marriage took place in London on January 29 between Mr Paul Irby, eldest son of the Hon Anthony Irby and the late Mrs Anthony Irby, and Mrs Emma Aschan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Henderson.

## Luncheons

**HM Government**
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House given in honour of Mr Louis Tull, Attorney General and Minister of External Affairs and Culture of Barbados.

**Mrs S. H. Hall**
The High Sheriff of Humberside and Mrs S. H. Hall gave a luncheon at Guildhall, Kingston upon Hull, yesterday to mark the visit of Mr Justice Mustill to the Kingston upon Hull Crown Court. Those present included: The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Kingston upon Hull, Sir Roy Marshall, Mr and Mrs Trevor Kent-Jones, Professor H. E. Bevan, Mr Eric Mackman, Mr J G Gordon, Mr W B Hall and the Under Sheriff and the Hon Mrs Farrell.

**HM Government**
The Lord Privy Seal was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Mr Hans van den Broek, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

## Dinner

**Overseas Bankers Club**
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, attended the annual dinner of the Overseas Bankers Club held yesterday at Guildhall. Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, president of the club, presided. Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, Chief Secretary, Hongkong, and Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, were the principal guests. Many overseas bankers also attended.

## Church news

### Appointments

Canon L Gready, Canon Residentiary of Sheffield: adult education adviser in the diocese of Sheffield, director of post-ordination training, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar of St Cuthberts, Darlington, diocese of Durham.

The Rev A E Harvey, Chaplain of Queens College, Oxford, diocese of Oxford, to be Canon of Westminster, diocese of London.

The Rev P R Huxham, Vicar of St Peter, Parkstone with St Osmund, Branksea, diocese of Salisbury, to be Team Rector in the St Peter, Parkstone with St Osmund, Branksea team ministry, same diocese.

The Rev G Johnson, Team Vicar of Wednesfield, diocese of Lichfield: to be Priest-in-Charge of Weston on Trent and Milwich, same diocese.

The Rev J A P S McDougal, Rector of Tollard Royal with Farnham, Gussage St Michael and Gussage All Saints, diocese of Salisbury, to be also Rector of Ashmore and Chettle, same diocese.

The Rev S A Outhwaite, Rector of New Milton, diocese of Winchester, to be also Rural Dean of Christchurch, same diocese.

The Rev G S Parfitt, Curate of St Johns, Fishponds, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of St Stephens, Southmead, same diocese.

The Rev H G Pearson, Team Vicar of Tilgate, in the parish of Southgate, Crawley, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of Debenham with Aspall and Kenton, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

## Birthdays today



The Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch, who is 64.

Mr Les Dawson, 49; Major-General R. H. Farrant, 73; Mr Norman Fowler, MP, 44; Mr Jashcha Heifetz, 81; Sir Evan Jenkins, 86; Dame Alix Meynell, 79; the Right Rev Dr J. H. L. Phillips, 72; Lord Reigate, 77; Miss Elaine Stritch, 55; Sir Alfred White, 80.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, January 31, 1957

The main body of No 40 Royal Marine Commando left Malta yesterday by sea for Cyprus. Army headquarters in Malta would not comment on the move. It is obvious, however, that the drive against Eoka, which has recently been remarkably successful, is being intensified. During the Suez emergency, operations against the terrorists were somewhat restricted, when the Parachute Brigade was taken off internal security duties. There are now no fewer than 14 infantry battalions and two artillery regiments on internal security duties (compared with ten units this time last year).

## Latest wills

Mary Sollory Anderson, of Clifton, Bristol, left estate valued at £164,661 net, of which all but £1,000 was left equally to the National Trust, for the purchase of a farm or fell land in the Lake District, and the Historic Churches Preservation Trust.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Beever, Miss Margaret of Beeston, Nottinghamshire......£206,149

## Yorkshire pair take trophy

By a Bridge Correspondent

Mrs R. Oldroyd, the former European champion, playing in a new Yorkshire Partnership with Mrs S. Penfold, won the national women's pairs championship, organized by the English Bridge Union, at Birmingham, at the weekend.

They went into a big lead after the first session, were still 170 points ahead after the second, and eventually won by 189 points in the face of a determined assault by Mrs A. Flood and Mrs N. Sinclair, the Surrey winners of the Harper Queen women's pairs event, held a month earlier. The Surrey pair came from third place to second, making up more than 100 points on the leaders in the last session.

Results: 1, Mrs R Oldroyd, Mrs S Penfold (Yorkshire), 4,180; 2, Mrs A Flood, Mrs N Sinclair (Surrey), 3,991; 3, Mrs S W Thomas, Mrs S Pike (Somerset), 3,872; 4, Mrs M Armstrong (Warwickshire), Mrs J Hobbs (Gloucester), 3,811; 5, Miss M Malcolm, Mrs P Kissen (Scotland), 3,803; 6, Mrs C Duckworth (London), Mrs P A Matheson (Scotland), 3,795.

## Memorial service

**Lord Cornwallis**
The Queen was represented by the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Lord Astor of Hever, who read the lesson, at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Cornwallis held at All Saints, Maidstone yesterday. Canon Peter Naylor officiated. The Bishop of Rochester gave an address and the Bishop of Maidstone pronounced the Blessing. Among those present were:
Lord and Lady Cornwallis (son and daughter-in-law), the Hon Jeremy and Mrs Cornwallis, the Hon David Cornwallis, the Hon Vanessa and the Hon Rose Cornwallis and Mr Ian McCulloch (grandchildren), Anna and Charlotte Cornwallis (great-grandchildren), the Hon Mrs H. Cecil and the Hon Mrs J. Petherick (sisters), Rear-Admiral Sir Nigel Cecil.

Marquess and Marchioness Camden, Major-General Viscount Monckton of Brenchley, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Astor of Hever, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Fitzwalter, Lord and Lady Keyes, the Hon Sir Clive Bossom, the Hon David Russell (Leeds Castle), Commander Sir John Best Shaw (Kent Naval and Military Club), Sir James and Lady Ritchie, Lieutenant-General Sir Napier and the Hon Lady Crookenden, Sir Dudley Harmer, the Vice Lord-Lieutenant of Kent and Mrs Leigh-Pemberton, Major-General J D C Graham (Kent Army Cadet Force and Kent St John Ambulance) and Mrs Graham, Colonel and Mrs E Remington-Hobbs, Major and Mrs I M Calvocoressi, Rear-Admiral and Mrs D Hall-Thompson, His Honour Kirk Glazebrook, Wing Commander D Jackson (Air Training Corps), Mr John Wells, MP, and Mrs Wells, Mr Patrick Mayhew, QC, MP, Mr Edward Moor (Chairman of Kent County Council) and Mrs Moore, Mr John Pocock (chairman, Kent Cricket Club), Mr D H Edwards (Kent University), Mr D A Kimber (Chairman of East Sussex County Council) and Mrs Kimber and representatives of many other national and local organizations.

## Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Best-seller lists perform the doubtful task of giving publicity to books that are already well known. For some time, the antiquarian book trade has been crying out for a regular guide to the other end of the market where the books most in demand tend to be the hardest to come by, and therefore the slowest moving. Now, at last, we proudly bring you:-

### RARE BOOKS

### THE WORST-SELLING LIST

**Twentieth Century**

1. *How to Get the Most out of Your Dried Eggs*, 1943, by Wilhelmina Gottsuch, HMSO. (Slight yellow stains).
2. *The Wonderful World of French Impressionism*, 1954, printed in Romania with three plates in black and white, and text by the Central Committee of Culture. Published at 5/-, but unlikely to reach that now.
3. *The Peerless Mangle: An Instruction Booklet*, 1936, anonymous. One of the rarest of all manuals in the still undeveloped field of instruction booklets.
4. *Master Your Yo-yo!* 1938, with 2 diagrams, by Grahame Green (no relation).
5. *A Leisurely Walk through Brentwood*, by Edith and Emily Fairfax, 1956, in the "Beauties of Essex" series. (This is the only volume known in the series, despite the publishers' announcement of *The Billericay Nobody Knows*.)
6. *Anglo-German Cultural Exchanges*, 1939, A Full Projected List.
7. *A Hungarian-Esperanto Dictionary*, Vol 1 (Esperanto-Hungarian A–M), 1961, Budapest and Zurich. Marginal notes in (?) Swedish.
8. *Enid Blyton's Famous Five: A Marxian Analysis*, 1956, by Professor Itol Sussmayr, Centre for Literary Studies, Albania. Inscribed "Love to Daisy, from Mummy and Daddy, on her twelfth birthday".
9. *The Collected Poetical Works of Amy Tranter*, 1927, privately printed.
10. *So You Want to be a Dirigible Pilot?* 1928, by Captain O'Shaughnessy of the Irish Air Force.

**Pre-1900**

1. *The Complete Waverley Novels*, Sir Walter Scott (only 39 volumes missing).
2. *The Perfect Housekeeper*, by A Lady who Has Some Experience, 1854.
3. *The Works of Alexander Pope*, 1763, Vol 14, being "Works by Other Hands, but Printed under Mr Pope's Name Mistakenly or Otherwise".
4. *A Map of London*, 1880, with Westminster and Knightsbridge missing.
5. *De Natura Sciaticae*, 1781, by A Doctor: a work in Latin on bone ailments and their current treatments, all of which are disproved by the author.
6. *Who's Who*, 1168, containing only two entries: a long favourable one on Henry II, and a much shorter, less favourable one on Thomas a Becket.
7. *The Charge of the Fire Brigade*, 1867, a long comic poem printed in admiration of Lord Tennyson.
8. *The Transactions of the Historical Society of Buenos Aires*, 1897, Vol VIII, No 23.
9. *An Account of a Walking Tour of Anatolia Cut Short by the Death of the Author's Mother*, 1863, by a Gentleman.
10. *Why Man Will Never Fly: God's Will Explained*, 1881, by the Very Rev Anstruther Willesden.

## OBITUARY

### LORD RITCHIE-CALDER

#### Role in the dissemination of scientific knowledge

Lord Ritchie-Calder, CBE who died on January 31 at the age of 75, had a unique career, starting as a police-court reporter at the age of 15, becoming a noted science writer, then professor of international relations, and latterly a life peer. The core of his achievements was a combination of mastery of the technique of writing for the large-circulation press with an earnest and intelligent interest in science. No other British journalist approached him in command of this difficult combination, for the spirit of one side of it was the antithesis of the other. It was a great encouragement to science writing in general that his achievement gained handsome recognition. He felt strongly about nuclear weapons, pollution and world poverty and wrote and spoke constantly on these subjects.

Peter Ritchie-Calder was born at Forfar on July 1 1906. He was educated at Forfar Academy, and became a reporter at Dundee in 1922. He joined the *Daily News* in 1927, and the *Daily Herald* in 1931. He had learned the craft of reporting before he was sent, as a routine task, to cover a science story. He found it unexpectedly fascinating, and it aroused his interest in science.

Having direct knowledge of the poverty, unemployment and disease after the First World War, he found his social and scientific sympathies expressed in the famous work of John Boyd-Orr on the malnutrition of the people. The two Scotsmen understood each other perfectly, and Ritchie-Calder became Boyd-Orr's informal spokesman in journalism.

The economic depression of the 1920-30s was accompanied by a brilliant development of science, typified by the discoveries of vitamins and the disintegration of atoms by machinery. This inspired a hope that science might help to solve the contemporary social problems. The idea was eagerly discussed in the press and in scientific circles. Ritchie-Calder had a prominent part in this movement. In 1937 he was elected a member of the committee for forming the British Association's new division for the Social and International Relations of Science, and thenceforth became very active in the association's affairs.

At the same time, as an energetic member of the Labour Party, he joined with others in drawing its attention to science. This was one of the factors which led ultimately to the creation of the Ministry of Technology.

During the Second World War he was appointed Director of Plans in the Political Warfare Executive of the Foreign Office. He was appointed CBE for these services.

In 1946 he returned to journalism as Science Editor of the *News Chronicle*. Besides reporting science, he stimulated young people's interest in it by lecturing to tens of thousands on its meaning and significance. His concern with the social relations of science associated him with the United Nations scientific organizations. Boyd-Orr was the first Director-General of FAO, and in 1946 he called Ritchie-Calder to Washington as a special adviser. He was a member of the United Kingdom Delegations to the First and Second General Conferences of Unesco in 1947 and 1948. These services were followed by many others for the United Nations. His understanding both of science and the technique of publicity enabled him to give the Organization valuable help.

In 1961 the University of Edinburgh had the vision to appoint him, a non-graduate, to its Montagu Burton Chair of International Relations. He gave student audiences the benefit of his varied experiences in the Congo, South-East Asia and many other lands.

Ritchie-Calder consistently promoted his political opinions. He belonged to the section of the Labour movement passionately devoted to peace. He became a leader of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and president of the British Peace Council. He was created a life peer in 1966. In 1969 he was appointed first chairman of the Metrication Board, to carry out the adoption of the metric system, and the standardization which it implied. He held the post until 1972.

Ritchie-Calder published more than a score of books, mainly expositions of the significance of advances in science, medicine and agriculture. They were written in the phraseology evolved by journalists to secure the attention of readers, but he never violated the spirit and facts of science.

Ritchie-Calder belonged to the Scottish radical tradition. He had the same kind of merit as Brougham, Playfair and Boyd-Orr, and was open to the same sort of criticism. He went as far as a reformer could go without becoming a revolutionary. He received honorary degrees and other awards for his work and was much in demand as a speaker.

In 1927 he married Mabel Jane Forbes McKail. They had three sons and two daughters. Their eldest son, Nigel, is the well-known science writer.

### SIR JOHN FOSTER

Sir John Galway Foster, KBE, QC, who died yesterday in a London hospital, was a successful lawyer who for many years (1945-1974) sat as a Conservative member of Parliament for Northwich in Cheshire. He was a popular figure in the Temple, in the House of Commons, and in society in London, Paris and America. He had an excellent reputation for his understanding of the niceties of international law.

The son of General Hubert John Foster, he was born in 1904. He showed brilliant intellectual promise as a scholar of Eton and of New College, Oxford, and in 1924 he won a Prize Fellowship at All Souls, on being called to the Bar in 1927 by the Inner Temple he was elected to a non-resident Fellowship and he remained throughout his life a faithful and popular member of the college.

Foster soon established a flourishing Common Law practice, and in 1936 he became Recorder of Dudley. His legal career was interrupted by the war; in 1939 he was appointed to the British Embassy in Washington, where his services as First Secretary won him the American Legion of Merit; he was later attached to SHAEF as Legal Adviser, with the rank of Brigadier ("One has to begin somewhere", was his reply to a friend's surprised congratulations on his military rank), winning the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre.

Returning to Britain, he was elected to Parliament in 1945, and in 1950 he took silk. From 1951 until 1954 Foster held a junior ministerial post in the Commonwealth Relations Office, and from 1938 to 1951 and from 1956 to 1964 he was Recorder of Oxford. On his ceasing to be Recorder in 1964 he was made KBE.

Among his many public services may be mentioned his chairmanship of the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, and the impeccably argued report on the enquiry into Scientology which he was appointed to hold by the Government in 1971. In 1976 he appeared for Mr Geoffrey Russell before the House of Lords Committee of Privileges. The committee decided that Mr Russell was the rightful heir to the barony of Ampthill.

If Foster never quite fulfilled, either at the Bar or in the House, the expectations of those who knew the depth and range of his abilities — he seemed cut out to be a Law Officer and a Cabinet Minister — that may well have been due to the quickness of his perceptions and the uncontrolled agility of his intellect: when "on his feet", in Court or in Committee, he did not slow down his argument, or adapt his presentation of it, so as to accommodate it to the capacities of his audience. But in consultation, in negotiation, in advising, he was shrewd and resourceful, never missing a point or failing to understand a problem and never at a loss for a solution.

With no great taste for literature or the arts, Foster was a genuine Benthamite Utilitarian who believed in the maximization of human pleasure and enjoyed cutting through cant and deflating pompous nonsense, which he did with a gaiety, breeziness, and lack of malice or desire to hurt anyone's feelings that brought him success in many public causes without creating resentment on the part of his opponents.

In private life, he was a man of the world, equally at home in London, in Paris, and in New York (in each of which cities he maintained a residence), tall, dark, handsome, with an easy, open, manner, an equable temper, and a fund of anecdotes. His worldly charm disguised, but did not conceal, a warm heart and a generous nature. He was unmarried.

### SIR RUDOLPH PETERS

Sir Rudolph Peters MC, FRS, FRCP, whose work as a biochemist at Oxford and Cambridge spanned more than 50 years, has died at Cambridge.

Rudolph Albert Peters was born in 1889, son of Dr A. E. Peters, of Petersfield. He was educated at Wellington College, Berks, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. After obtaining a First Class in the Natural Science Tripos, he was elected to a Benn Levy Studentship in 1912. At this period he became associated with the group of workers under Dr Joseph Barcroft in the Cambridge Physiology Laboratory, and his work bore fruit in an important paper on the relation between the iron content and oxygen capacity of haemoglobin.

From 1913 to 1915 he worked at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, obtaining his medical degree in 1915 when he was commissioned in the R.A.M.C. During the First World War he served with distinction in France, and with the Chemical Warfare Unit at Porton, was awarded the M.C. and bar, and mentioned in despatches.

Returning to Cambridge in 1919, he was elected into a Fellowship at his old college where he combined the duties of Tutor with a Dunn Lectureship and Senior Demonstratorship in Hopkins' Laboratory. In 1923 he accepted an invitation to succeed to the recently founded Whitley Chair of Biochemistry at Oxford, made vacant by the death of Benjamin Moore.

His laboratory at first consisted of no more than three rooms loaned from the Laboratory of Physiology, but thanks to a munificent benefaction from the Rockefeller Foundation, he was able to apply himself with enthusiasm to the task of designing a spacious new department, and the establishment of an active school of research.

It was at this period that he became interested in the nature and mode of action of Vitamin B1, and during the next 12 years he published, in collaboration with his pupils, a long series of papers on these problems. Although in the final elucidation of the chemical nature of Vitamin B he was anticipated by others, his work clearly established its significance in animal metabolism. His writings contributed in no small measure to the general acceptance of the nature of deficiency disease as a "biochemical lesion."

Peters had served his apprenticeship in Cambridge at a period when, under the influence of W. H. Hardy and F. Gowland Hopkins, biochemistry was emerging from its early development as an offshoot of physiology to assume the status of an independent science. The concept of living matter as an organized physico-chemical structure early engaged Peters's interest and thought, and in his Herben Lectures (1930) and later writings his ideas were presented with penetration and originality. He gave expression to his mature views in the Dunham Lectures at Harvard in 1946.

During his life he had witnessed what appeared to him to be the dawn of the golden age of biochemistry, and he established personal relationships with nearly all the great contemporary figures of the subject. He was a vivid lecturer and had a gift for imparting to his audience his own acute historical sense and his enthusiasm for his subject. He had an astonishing quickness of mind, and if he was sometimes impatient of detail, he was able to assess essentials when others were groping with elements.

On his retirement from the Whitley Chair at Oxford in 1954 he returned to Cambridge and established a biochemical laboratory in the Institute of Animal Physiology at Babraham under the aegis of the Agricultural Research Council. Here he continued actively his investigation into the nature of the biochemical lesion arising from the action of organic fluorine compounds, a problem around which he elaborated the theme of his Croonian Lecture in 1952.

After five years at Babraham, Sir Rudolph as he had now become, was invited to join the University Department of Biochemistry, where he had left 36 years previously, as a Senior Visiting Fellow. He continued to work for the next 17 years on the biochemical properties of compounds containing carbon-fluorine linkages, this work being supported by grants from the Wellcome Trust and the Shell Oil Company.

It was only at the end of 1976 that Sir Rudolph, then aged 87, had reluctantly to abandon experimental work.

He was elected to a Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1935, and was on its council from 1944 to 1946. He served on the Agricultural Research Council and on the Medical Research Council and was for many years Chairman of its Accessory Food Factors Committee. He was a member of the committee of the Biochemical Society as well as of a number of other scientific bodies and Government advisory committees.

His knighthood, conferred on him in 1952, was a deserved recognition of his many services to the cause of science. He was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in 1949, and received honorary degrees from numerous universities in Britain and abroad.

Peters was a gifted violinist, and found time to serve on the Faculty Board of Music at Oxford. He was largely responsible for securing for the Ashmolean Museum the Hill collection of early musical instruments.

He will be remembered as a man of warm sympathies and great personal charm. In 1917 he married Frances Verel, and they had two sons.

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## Police duty of care in hot pursuit

**Marshall v Osmond and Another**

Before Mr Justice Milmo

[Judgment delivered February 1]

A police officer driving a motor vehicle in hot pursuit of a person he rightly suspected of having committed an arrestable offence did not owe that person the same duty of care which he owed to a lawful and innocent user of the highways going about his lawful occasions, his Lordship held in the Queen's Bench Division.

Mr Charles Gabb for the plaintiff; Mr Richard Dening for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE MILMO said that the plaintiff was claiming damages for negligence against the first defendant, the Chief Constable of the Hampshire police and the second defendant, the police officer driving the car in the course of his duty.

The plaintiff was willingly being carried in a car he knew to have been taken without the consent of its owner; was fully aware of the fact that the police car was in hot pursuit; and he sustained injuries while endeavouring to escape and avoid arrest, being hit by the police car or by the other vehicle after it had been hit by the police car. The whole incident took place in a very short time.

It would be a sorry state of affairs if the police involved in the pursuit of criminals they were endeavouring to arrest were held to owe the same duty of care to them as they owed to ordinary law-abiding users of the highway. In such circumstances the police officer did not owe the same duty of care.

He must not deliberately injure such a person unless it was reasonably necessary to do so in order to arrest him, but his actions must not be judged by standards which would be applicable if the situation were such that the officer had time to consider all possible alternatives and courses of action that he could have taken in order to discharge his duty successfully. Applying those principles to the facts of the case the claim in negligence would fail.

Solicitors: Blatch & Co, Southampton; Mr R. A. Leyland, Winchester.

## Challenging council's homeless decision

**Lambert v Ealing London Borough Council**

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice May

[Judgment delivered January 29]

The decision whether a homeless person has become homeless intentionally within the meaning of section 17(1) of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977 is that of the local authority and where that decision is challenged it should be reviewed in the High Court by judicial review and not by a claim in the County Court.

The Court of Appeal so stated when allowing an appeal by defendants, Ealing London Borough Council, from judge Hayman's judgment on May 29, 1981, in the Brentford County Court granting the plaintiff, Mr Rene Lambert, of Goldsmiths Avenue, Ealing, a declaration that the defendants were and had since April 14, 1980, been subject to the duty to rehouse the plaintiff set out in section 4(5) of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977.

Mr Patrick Clarkson for the local authority; Mr Andrew Bano for the plaintiff.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that it was another case showing the impact of joining the EEC with the provisions for the movement of peoples. A family had come from France and claimed the benefit of the 1977 Act from the local authority. They would contribute much to our society.

In the summer of 1978 Mr Lambert, a widower who could not speak English, sold his business as a bookseller in Grenoble and came with his three daughters, then aged 19, 16 and 13, to England with a caravan. He said that his daughters would be better educated here: the eldest was now at Queen Mary's College and the other two at the Lycée Francais.

Mr Lambert had some savings. He got a holiday let for six months in West Ealing at a rent of £42 a week from September 1978 until March 1979.

Then he took another holiday letting for a further six months which was extended until November 1979.

Mr Lambert, who was employed as a driver by a French patisserie, could not find other accommodation so he went to the Ealing council for help. He was told to wait until a possession order had been made against him. A possession order was made on February 4, 1980; the Lamberts were evicted on April 14, 1980, and were given temporary accommodation by the Ealing council.

By a letter of May 9, 1980, the council told Mr Lambert that the authority were satisfied that (i) he was homeless or threatened therewith; (ii) he had a priority need and (iii) that he became homeless or threatened therewith intentionally. In substance the reason the council gave for the finding of intentional homelessness was that when Mr Lambert left France he had rendered himself intentionally homeless.

Mr Lambert claimed, in the county court that, inter alia, the Ealing council, the housing authority, were under a duty to provide him with accommodation. The council disputed that, but allowed him to remain in bed and breakfast accommodation.

The judge thought that the case was covered by *Youngs v Thanet District Council* ((1980) 78 LGR 474) and gave judgment for Mr Lambert. The council appealed.

The case raised the question of the impact of the decision of the House of Lords in *Din v Wandsworth London Borough Council* (*The Times*, November 27, 1981; [1981] 3 WLR 918) and *R v Hillingdon London Borough Council, Ex parte Islam* (*The Times*, November 20, 1981; [1981] 3 WLR 942).

Mr Bano relied on a strict construction of section 17 as in *Islam*. He said that the court should look at the last of the two holiday lettings, that Mr Lambert had been in such lettings for over 12 months and that quite unintentionally he was now homeless.

But the statute was so confused that it was not right to take it literally. In *De Falco v Crawley Borough Council* ((1980) QB 460) the court said that the position when the family had left Italy had to be looked at. The principle of *De Falco* was upheld and not impugned by what was said in the two cases in the House of Lords. It was said that *Dyson v Kerrier District Council* ([1980] 1 WLR 1205) should be distinguished.

Lord Lowry in *Din* case had thrown doubt (at p934) on *Dyson*, but Lord Wilberforce and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton had agreed with *Dyson*. On the state of the authorities *Dyson*'s case was good law and should be followed.

One had to look back at the position when Mr Lambert sold up and left France and so became intentionally homeless.

That intentional homelessness when he left France remained the cause of his homelessness. Mr Lambert and his daughters had in no sense acquired "settled" accommodation to enable them to escape the original cause of their homelessness: see *per* Lord Wilberforce in *Din* at p 924F-G.

Such cases should be reviewed by judicial review in the High Court and not by claims, including claims for damages, in the county court.

The decision in those cases was entrusted by Parliament to local authorities who had a difficult task to hold the balance between competing claims. Their decisions should be looked at benevolently and be reviewed only by the High Court.

His Lordship doubted whether *Youngs v Thanet* was rightly decided. The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE KERR, agreeing, said that the court should follow the ratio and decision in *Dyson v Kerrier*. The local authority were entitled to conclude that Mr Lambert's homelessness in 1980 was caused by his becoming intentionally homeless in France and failure to secure accommodation here.

LORD JUSTICE MAY, also agreeing, said that there was no warrant to read into the 1967 Act anything that was not there. There was nothing in the Act to suggest that the accommodation that a person ceased to occupy so as to become homeless intentionally was the same accommodation as gave rise to the homelessness under section 1. Because of the "in consequence of" in section 17 (1) the local authority could find that an applicant had left secure accommodation.

It then became a question of fact whether the act or failure to do anything ensured through and became the cause of the ultimate homelessness under section 1 in respect of which application was made to the local authority.

It was desirable that applicants should go by way of judicial review because in the county court it was easy to go into the facts instead of asking whether the authority were justified in coming to their decision applying the *Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v Wednesbury Corporation* test ([1948] 1KB 223,229).

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr N. L. Green, Ealing; Douglas Mann & Co.

## When insurers seek to avoid liability

**CTI International Inc and Another v The Oceanus Mutual Underwriting Association (Bermuda) Ltd**

Where underwriters sought to avoid a contract of marine insurance by relying on section 18 of the Marine Insurance Act 1906 which required the disclosure of every circumstance that would influence the judgment of a prudent insurer insurers must normally show that the result would have been affected in the sense that the prudent insurer would have declined the risk or increased the premium, Mr Justice Lloyd held in the Commercial court of the Queen's Bench Division on January 22. It would not normally be enough to show that the mind of the prudent insurer would have been affected, if he would in fact have charged the same premium; unless he explained why; and it was never enough merely to show that the mind of the prudent insurer might have been affected.

## Offences under criminal injuries scheme

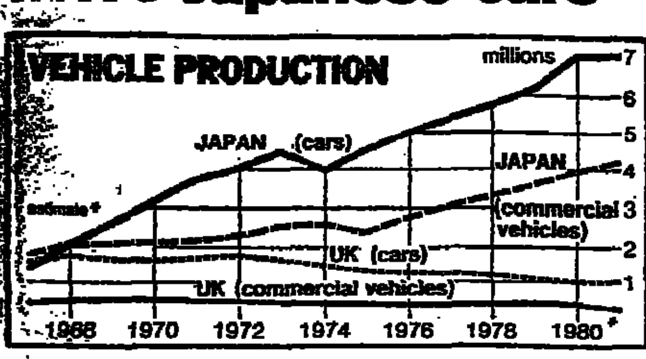
**Regina v Criminal Injury Compensation Board, Ex parte Penny**

An "offence" which rendered the victim eligible for compensation under paragraph 5 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme (1964 revised 1969) had to be an offence punishable by the criminal law and not an offence against the Prison Rules (1964 SI 388), Mr Justice Hodgson held in the Queen's Bench Division on January 25.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Mr Penny, a prison officer, injured his back when assisting in the removal of a prisoner who had refused a lawful request to go from one part of the prison to another. The injury resulted from helping to carry the prisoner and not from any violent resistance. Furthermore, although the injury occurred as a result of moving the prisoner, after a criminal offence, the injury was not directly attributable to that offence, nor to its prevention, nor was an arrest taking place.

# BUSINESS NEWS

## More Japanese cars




Japan's 11 car makers say production targets for 1982 will boost output by 4.6 per cent to 11.69 million cars and commercial vehicles, more than half of them for export. Due to voluntary export restraint to the United States and European Community countries, exports are expected to be 6.11 million vehicles, only a 1:3 per cent increase on 1981s total.

## Talbot call for subsidy

Talbot Cars in Coventry has asked the Government for a subsidy to save the jobs of the 1,900 workers at its engine-building plant. The workers have been laid off for the last six weeks because of troubles in Iran which hit Talbot's work on a valuable contract. They have now been given nominal 90-day redundancy notices which will be withdrawn if Government funds are made available.

Meanwhile another 1,500 workers at the company's Ryton assembly plant returned today after being laid off for a fortnight.

## Timex ticks for $125m

Timex Corporation, which manufactures the Nimslo 3-D camera at its plant in Dundee, has agreed to buy 800,000 of the cameras worth $125m in return for distribution rights in the United States over the next two years. Timex will also take over all warranty obligations for the cameras in the United States, marketing, advertising and promotion of the camera will remain in the hands of Mr Corvin Cianci, Nimslo's executive vice president in charge of worldwide marketing, who was formerly responsible for Polaroid's marketing programme. Shares of Nimslo International on the Unlisted Securities Market rose 7p to 150p on news of the deal. The Nimslo camera has been the subject of concern following the disclosure last November the Dr Jerry Nims, one of the compan's joint founders, had disposed of his personal shareholding in the company.

## Marry for money

Young married couples are being offered a year's free banking, personal loans at reduced rates, free mortgage valuations, commission-free foreign currency and travellers cheques for the honeymoon, a discount on a subscription to the British United Provident Association and advice on insurance and making a will in the latest drive by Barclay's Bank to attract new business.

## More spent

Food advertisers increased their spending on television and in the consumer press by almost a third in 1981 to £309.9m according to figures compiled by Media Expenditure and Analysis, the research company. Financial advertising increased by 44 per cent to £132.3m.

The MEAL list of top advertising agencies was headed by J. Walter Thompson, followed by Saatchi & Saatchi Garland-Compton,

# Unions sound warning on gas prices

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Gas prices to industry could rise by 60 per cent as a result of the Government's plans to end the British Gas Corporation's monopoly powers of purchase over North Sea gas, leading trade unionists claimed yesterday.

The warning was given after a 90-minute meeting at the Energy Department at which members of the TUC's fuel and power industries committee told Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary, of their "root and branch" opposition to the Government's North Sea privatization Bill, being considered by Parliament.

The Bill is designed to pave the way for the sale of shares in the British National Oil Corporation later this year, as well as the ending of British Gas' monopoly purchase powers and the sale of its interests in several North Sea oil fields.

Mr John Edmonds, national officer for the General and Municipal Workers Union, said allowing oil companies to sell North Sea gas direct to industrial customers was likely to lead to "a massive increase" in industry's fuel bills.

Prices could rise from their present levels of between 25p and 30p a therm to between 40p and 50p a therm over the next few years. There would probably be a knock-on effect on domestic gas prices too, it was claimed.

Mr John Lyons, national organizer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and managerial Staffs, said it was inconceivable that companies such as Shell, Esso and British Petroleum would have been pressed for the ending of the monopoly simply in order to achieve lower gas prices.

Mr Lawson, however, told the union delegation that he expected gas prices to fall rather than rise, as a result of introducing competition into the North Sea gas market. He said that there was no intention of allowing North Sea gas to be exported, and the Government had powers to prevent this happening.

The TUC leaders denounced all the main features of the North Sea Bill, which is now in committee stage in the House of Commons. They said it had no "no logic on energy grounds".

They also attacked the privatization of BNOC, which said they could lessen the public's control of North Sea oil. Ending the gas monopoly could also hit sales of electricity and coal.

The Chemical Industries Association, one of the leading campaigners for the ending of the British Gas' monopoly purchase powers, last night also criticized the union leaders' claim that industrial gas would rise.

The unions based their argument on claims by leading oil companies that they would need between 25p and 30p a therm for North Sea gas to justify exploiting new and so far undeveloped gas fields in the northern part of the North Sea. The highest price British Gas has so far offered any United Kingdom North Sea producer is around 17p a therm.

Support costs oil companies £500m

# Petrol prices tumble

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor




Although the petrol price war is now costing the petrol makers almost £10m a week in various financial support measures to petrol retailers, forecourt prices in some parts of the country are expected to slide further.

Few petrol stations outside rural areas are now charging more than £1.60 a gallon for four-star and prices in many areas are drifting nearer to £1.50.

The number of towns and cities with prices below £1.50 is growing, led by traditionally competitive locations such as Manchester, the Leeds-Bradford-Sheffield area, Walsall and various parts of Kent including Canterbury.

There are signs that prices in Bristol will drop below £1.50 a gallon soon. London prices vary between £1.50 and £1.60 a gallon.

At Norwich-based Mann Egerton, which has a chain of outlets mainly in the Norfolk area, Mr Jamie Campbell, forecourts general manager, said prices seemed to drop virtually every other day in the latter half of January.

Prices vary widely in various parts of the country mainly because of the tempo of local competition. A big influence in Bristol, for example, is the low-pricing policy of the Carrefour hypermarket on the motorway network just outside the city.

A potent factor in Manchester area and on Merseyside is the price-cutting of Telegraph Service Stations, the second biggest national chain of independent petrol retail outlets.

But at present any price below £1.70 a gallon represents mostly support from the big oil companies.

Some companies offer temporary wholesale price reductions while others guarantee a minimum margin to retailers. The various forms of support are now costing the companies the equivalent of £500m a year, according to the Motor Agents Association, the trade body for petrol retailers.

Nobody in the industry seriously quarrels with this estimate which means that Esso, Shell and BP (including National), each with about 20 per cent market share, could be facing support bills of up to £2m a week.

Petrol prices, which had then been rising to £1.70 and above, started to ease as long ago as last September. Support from the first of the large manufacturers started in October.

Behind the price war are several factors. There is an excess of refinery capacity in Britain. Petrol sales are down, with the hard winter intensifying the slide, forcing the companies to compete hard even to hold their share of the shrinking market.

The oil companies also have a buying advantage with sterling stronger against the United States dollar in which both oil and refined products are denominated.

The big oil companies see the role of the spot market in Rotterdam, source of supply for the smaller independent retailers via some 25 wholesalers, as a key factor in fuelling the price war.

But this sector accounts for barely 3 per cent of the petrol market, according to the MAA.

More smaller independent retailers are expected by the MAA to be driven out of business.

# Fisons sells off fertilizer division

By Rupert Morris

Fison's is selling its agricultural fertilizer business to Norsk-Hydro, of Norway, for £50m, subject to the approval of both boards and shareholders, the company announced yesterday.

Its fertilizer business may have made Fisons an international name, but for the past two years it has also been losing the company money. The division lost £1.1m before tax on a turnover of £1.94m in 1980.

News of the sale sent Fisons' shares up 30p to 210p, and company sources were confident that the proceeds would enable Fisons to wipe out many of its financial commitments, and concentrate on the main growth sectors of its business, headed by drugs.

Fisons' fertilizer division, based in Felixstowe, Suffolk, with plants at Immingham and Avonmouth, has about 25 per cent of the United Kingdom compound fertilizer market, and 15 per cent of nitrogen fertilizers.

ICI, which claims about 50 per cent of the United Kingdom fertilizer market which is worth in total between £700m and £800m made public comment but was understood not to expect any big change in the industry.

Norsk-Hydro has promised to retain all 2,800 fertilizer division employees, and to honour all contracts.

Mr John Kerridge, of Fisons, chief executive said: "The fertilizer business will be in good hands as Norsk-Hydro has a strong commitment to agricultural fertilizers.

"Norsk-Hydro will also be an effective competitor alongside ICI, and that is goodd news from the consumer's point of view."

The rest of Fisons' 7,500 employees work in pharmaceuticals, hoticulture and scientific equipment, with a further 2,000 employed in a joint agrochemicals venture with Boots. Fisons says the £50m from the sale should secure the future of these other sectors.

The deal is expected to be completed in the spring.

# Moran man presses Lloyd's case

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Mr Reid Wilson, the Lloyd's underwriter whom the ruling committee is trying to expel from membership of the insurance market, is now trying to force Lloyd's to put his case to a vote of members as soon as possible.

Mr Wilson formerly connected with the Christopher Moran Group, was found guilty of "acts and defaults discreditable to him as an underwriter" by arbitrators under the insurance market's disciplinary procedures. To expel him Lloyd's needs a four-fifths vote in favour of expulsion at a special meeting called under Section 20 of the 1871 Lloyd's Act, but the ruling committee has said it wants to delay this meeting until after the outcome of Mr Christopher Moran's arbitration case, due to start on July 12, is known.

Mr Wilson, who says he has not worked since last June, has sent Lloyd's a letter requisitioning an extraordinary meeting with 27 signatories including 17 internal and 10 external Lloyd's names. Under the bylaws any member can requisition an extraordinary meeting with 16 signatures.

Mr Wilson said that if his case was not put to members until after the Moran hearings, it would not take place until the end of October at the earliest

## Development cash call

The Asian Development Bank hopes to raise at least $700m (£375m) this year, mainly on the bond market, Mr Masae Fujioka, its president (above), said yesterday. The Asian Development Fund, part of the bank, is also looking for $4,100m during the four years from 1983. Mr Fujioka said he would like to mobilize more private funds in cooperative ventures. But he admitted: "To be frank, we are not keeping up with the expectations of the Asian people." The bank is owned by 44 members and outstanding loans total $10,000m.

# US rules out drop in interest rates

The United States will not act to lower its interest rates to alleviate world unemployment Mr William Brock, the United States trade representative, said in Davos, Switzerland, yesterday.

The United States interest rates and their effect on other nations' economics were discussed during the weekend at an informal European management symposium of industry and economy ministers from 20 countries.

"But we cannot and shall not reflate," Mr Brock told newsmen, adding that to do so would lead to a resurgence of the United States inflation.

Last Friday, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, appealed to the United States to lower interest rates, indicating there was a link between them and unemployment in the Western world.

Mr Brock urged the West to restrain the transfer of technology to the Soviet Union and reconsider whether large credits should be granted to Eastern Europe. He said that West European countries should have looked at alternatives such as coal imports from the United States before going ahead with contracts for the supply of gas from the Soviet Union.

Sales of high technology to the Soviet Union had served to increase its military capability, nullifying increased Western spending on defence, he said.

Restraint in this area would be more effective as a means of pressure in response to martial law in Poland than a ban on the United States exports of grain to the Soviet Union, he added.

The Reagan Administration has been criticised in Europe for failing to halt grain shipments while pressing Europeans to refrain from agreements which would make them dependent on Soviet gas for their energy needs.



Brock: America cannot and will not reflate

Mr Brick's comments, indicating that America will continue to give priority to its domestic goals, gave further support on foreign exchange markets yesterday to the dollar, which made strong gains against major currencies.

The dollar raced ahead on foreign exchange markets yesterday as speculation mounted that the Federal Reserve may allow United States interest rates to rise in response to the recent high level of monetary growth, John Whitmore writes.

The United States currency moved above DM2.35 briefly before closing 4.43 pfennigs higher in London at DM2.3448. Sterling held up rather better than most currencies, finishing 1.95 cents lower at $1.8615. Its trade weighted index against a basket of currencies closed 0.2 higher at 91.8.

Eurodollar interest rates were generally at least half a per cent higher in European trading.

# French prices warning

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said in Paris yesterday that the effect of France's new economic policies was uncertain and higher wages could push up prices.

Despite recruitment incentives and government moves to increase production, unemployment might not stabilize until the second half of this year, when it would affect about 8.5 per cent of the workforce, it said.

The comments were made in the OECD's first full assessment of the French economy since the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand came to power last June.

Mr Mitterrand pledged to reduce unemployment, which topped two million last October, by creating new jobs, and to revive growth by loan injections.

OECD experts, reviewing the short-term prospects, said unemployment may steady during 1982 and inflation may slow slightly compared with the second half of last year. France's external deficits will probably remain substantial.

"This type of performance is admittedly not entirely satisfactory," they said.

However, the OECD said this outlook should be compared with the trend in the 12 months up to mid-1981.

Ronson appeal in ACC takeover battle

# Holmes à Court losing initiative

By Our Financial Staff

There is a growing feeling in the City that Mr Robert Holmes a'Court may have lost the initiative in his bid to take over Associated Communications Corporation.

After setting-up a considered and seemingly bullet-proof offer he may be prepared to listen to an arrangement on the sale of his 2.2 per cent of the votes and the 51 per cent of the ACC non-voters. He had already said the shares were not for sale, but added that it would be silly to add: "not at any price".

His arch-rival, Mr Gerald Ronson, of Heron, had once again blocked a quick victory for The Australian financier's £36m takeover bid for ACC by lodging an appeal in the High Court yesterday.

His Heron Corporation is attempting to overturn a decision last week by Mr Justice Vinelott which said the ACC directors did not breach the company's Articles of Association or their fiducairy duty by effectively agreeing a shut out offer from the Australian financier.

It is believed that Heron has lodged the appeal, likely to take two or three days and could start this week, with reluctance.

Mr Justice Vinelott's ruling produced a chink in the apparently solid Holmes à Court armour by saying the deed under which Independent Broadcasting Authority (IRA) conditional approval would have been given, was invalid.

Holmes a'Court: Ready for offer?

It means the ACC voting shareholders — the bulk of which are directors — must convene a special meeting to formally approve the deal. But there is still a question of who holds the voting rights to the 63 per cent voting shares held by the board.

Lord Grade has agreed to sell his 27 per cent stake to Mr Holmes à Court, but although the sale has been executed the Australian cannot register them without IBA approval. The remainder have been promised to the Holmes à Court bid, and are his once the offer becomes unconditional.

In the High Court last week, he hinted that he would release the ACC directors from their irrevocable undertakings under certain circumstances. It was a carefully worded statement but left most in doubt as to what the circumstances might be.

Mr Holmes a'Court has now left ACC's Marble Arch head office. In charge is one of his close aids, Mr Bert Reuter. Mr Holmes a'Court, the new chairman and chief executive of ACC who is also fighting a takeover battle in Australia, departed suddenly on Friday. His office aid he is due to return a week on Monday.

That is the day the Post Office pension fund are due to return to court for the full hearing of its opposition to the £750,000 golden handshake package proposed to Lord Grade's former right hand man, Mr Jack Gill.

His return date is also on the eve of a special shareholders meeting, already adjourned twice, to vote on Mr Gill's payoff.

That is also the time around which, under the takeover rules, the deadline by which Mr Holmes a'Court's formal offer document should have been sent to shareholders.

# MARKET SUMMARY

## Profit takers move in

### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 572.0, down 7.8
FT Gilts 64.65, down 0.50
FT All Share 327.83, down 3.10
Bargains 20,899

All eyes remained fixed on Wall Street yesterday with the London market dismayed at the latest set of United States money supply figures.

This appears to have ended, for the time being, last week's optimism about a Wall Street revival and has left economists undecided about which way United States interest rates will move next.

So equities decided to play it safe, and with two weeks of the account left to run, profit takers were abundant. The FT Index, which last week appeared set to break its all-time high, closed 7.8 down at 572.0.

Gilts also had their fair share of sellers with prices losing as much as £1 in longs and £½ in shorts as the pound came under renewed selling pressure.

An early feature was Fisons, a speculative stock which announced the sale of its lossmaking fertilizer subsidiary for £50m. This produced an immediate flurry of takeover gossip, which lifted the price 38p to 218p. The German chemical group Bayer has long been tipped as a likely candidate.

Elsewhere, ICI, down 12p at 330p, was paying £13m for Arthur Holden, the laquer and paint group. Holden, the subject of a dawn raid earlier this month by International Paint, which netted 12 per cent of the shares, rose 24p to 168p.

Reed International, reporting today, was also on the acquisition trail, paying £7m for St Regis newspapers. The shares rose 8p to 278p.

Leadenhall Sterling returned from suspension 55p dearer at 120p after terms of 125 a share from the Hays Group, formerly Proprietors of Hays Wharf and now controlled by the Kuwait Investment Office.

Boddington Breweries was unchanged at 150p as the board published its offer document on its proposed merger with Oldham Breweries. The board is also forecasting pretax profits of £6.2m for 1981, against £5.3m last time and intends to recommend a final dividend of 2.35p gross.

The footwear industry has been heartened by the recent strength in shares of Ward White, up a further 5p to 66p yesterday. Brokers Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee are thought to be publishing a bullish circular on the footwear industry while Grieveson Grant have been recommending the shares since they stood at 46p a few weeks ago. George Oliver, which beat Ward to the post in the recent battle for Hiltons Footwear, was also in demand, with the "A" shares up 28p at 128p.

W Tyzack, Sons & Turner rose 6p to 46p as Bacho announced it now holds 25.6 per centt of the equity.

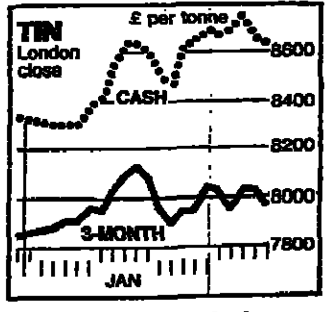
Electricals were in a sombre mood yesterday. GEC fell 12p to 837p with a line of 100,000 overhanging the market while Racal slipped 5p to 388p as more than 250,000 shares went through the market.

Equity turnover on January 29 was £190,951m (18,029 bargains).

Michael Clark

### COMMODITIES

● The Tokyo Gold Exchange, scheduled to open on March 23, is expected to trade 240 tonnes of gold annually in futures transactions, its preparatory committee said.




● Dealing in tin yesterday was dominated by cash selling, which stabilized the price at around £8,600 a tonne. The market closed at £8,597. Forward trading, by contrast, was slow, the market influenced by the continued presence of heavy cash buyers and the availability of physical tin. The three months standard price ended the day at £7,995 a tonne, slightly reducing the backwardation. Traders were willing to "lend" metal, so carries were an important part of turnover.

### TODAY

UK official reserves.
CBI monthly trends.
Capital issues and redemptions.

### OTHER EXCHANGES

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1,416.02, down 1.40
Singapore: 661.47, up 4.10

### CURRENCIES

● The dollar was strong on the back of higher US interest rates and Polish uncertainties.

LONDON CLOSE
STERLING $1.8615 down 1.95 cents
Index 91.8 up 0.2
DM 4:3775
Fr.F 11.12
Yen 433
DOLLAR Index 110.9 up 0.7pts
DM 2.3448 up 443 pts
GOLD $379 up $4.75

### MONEY MARKETS

● The Bank bought £535m of bills in response to a £500m shortage, lowering its dealing rate to 13¾ per cent in Bands 3 and 4.

Domestic Rates:
Base rates 14%
3-month interbank 14⅝-14½.

Euro-Currency Rates:
3 month DM 15¾-15⅝.
3 month Fr.F. 10¼-10⅛.

MONEY BROKING

# Mills & Allen move to fight overseas rivals

Money broking in London awoke to the reality of negotiated commissions last month. The first move to form a group large enough to withstand the onset of international competition has come from Mills & Allen, the poster and money-broking conglomerate that emerged from the J. H. Vavasseur group. It has announced two acquisitions that, in its own words, "takes it up to the Mercantile House and Exco ranking". The City was interested, but will not award it that sort of star status.

Mills & Allen has bought Guy Butler, a London-based money broking business, and Chapdelaine, an American government bond and securities broker which will give it a very widespread wire network, one on which it has been working for a year.

On the news, the share price of Mills & Allen rose from 488p to 508p. Analysts are still leaving it on a rating of 9.5 per cent, compared with the rating on Mercantile, for example, of twice that.

It is buying Guy Butler from Sime Darby for £10.8m. Payment will consist of 1.5m new Mills & Allen shares and £3.5m cash. Sime Darby will retain a 10.7 per cent stake in the enlarged capital of Mills & Allen as a "long term investment". Both companies intend to coperate in the development of financial services in the Pacific Basin.

Guy Butler's pretax profit for the year ended June 30 was £2.1m, and the net asset value on that date was £1.1m. The Mills & Allen statement says that it intends that Guy Butler, and its existing money broking business of Harlow Meyer Savage should operate independently. There are suggestions from analysts covering the group that this could be a source of economies.

Robert Bradford, Butler's insurance broking subsidiary, will be merged with Hugh Paul, Mills & Allen's existing Lloyd's insurance broker. Mills & Allen will be fully indemnified in respect of all business transacted by Robert Bradford before completion.

Chapdelaine is based in New York, operating a nationwide network. This acquisition is regarded as more of a coup than the Guy Butler purchase and is costing $20m. It deals in government bonds, municipal bonds, and other money market instruments and so is right in the centre of the most popular international investment at present.


Money brokers: negotiated commissions mean larger groupings

It has a network which offer dealing facilities from 500 terminals in 62 cities. It has pretax profits for the nine months ended November 30 of $3.2m before bonus payments. Bonuses will be running at about one third of pre-bonus profits. Net tangible assets on that date are estimated at $235,000.

While this new group will not have the sort of collection of in-house services that Mercantile House can offer, it can lay its hands on expertise ranging over a similar field, including commodities through Sime Darby.

Mr Clive Hollick, managing director of Mills & Allen said that as a result of the acquisition money broking would contribute about two-thirds of group profits, and the United States contribution would total about 25 per cent.

The logic of the Guy Butler purchase was that it would contribute expertise on sterling and currency deposits. The American side was extremely exciting because it was there that the big growth potential lay.

Last year Mills & Allen made an unsuccessful bid for Letraset, the graphics and Stanley Gibbons business. Letraset rejected the £45m offer.

The view is that there is very much more sense in expanding in the money broking side — hence the rise in the share price.

**Sally White**

# Growth pays off for supermarket group

With a chairman who is a director of the Halifax Building Society and a managing director whose grandfather started the business, Hillards, the Cleckheaton-based supermarket operator is a firmly established Yorkshire institution.

And though the group boasts stores as far south as Corby and even one in Oldham, Lancashire, its operation is centred in Yorkshire. It has steadily increased its share of the market to around 10 per cent.

A move up-market three or four years ago into more high quality products appears to be paying off for the group which now has a total of 39 stores, 23 of which are over 10,000 square feet in area.

Development is still resolutely Yorkshire-based with two new large stores, at Buttershaw, near Bradford, and Skipton planned to open in the autumn.

Peter Hartley, managing director, said the board looked at about 60 development sites at a time, from which two or three would be suitable. Lancashire was already well-serviced by supermarkets, and expansion was more likely in the East and West Midlands, he said.

Growth has been strong in the recent past, with pretax profits for the half year to November up by 28 per cent from £1.7m to £2.2m and sales up 16 per cent. This has been reflected in an increased interim dividend, up to 1.42p gross per ordinary share from a scrip adjusted dividend of 1.07p gross last year.

This strong performance and a reputation in the City for being a well managed group has caused Hillards frequently to be the subject of takeover speculation.

According to Mr Gordon Hunter, the chairman, this is a wholly spurious and with a market capitalization of around £39.6m, the group represents a fairly indigestable chunk for any but the very largest in the retail food sector.

The ordinary shares of the company rose 4p ahead of the results to close the day at 162p.

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**Drew Johnston**

## INTERNATIONAL

### INDONESIA

Britain has offered to help develop Indonesia's mineral resources, but while welcoming the offer, Indonesia has said that it will use foreign technology, capital and personnel only if domestic sources prove insufficient.

This was revealed by Mr Subroto, Indonesian minister of mines and energy, at the conclusion of his talks with Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary who is currently touring Asean member countries.

### NETHERLANDS

Nederlandse Gasunie is seeking to import only 2,000 million cubic metres of Soviet natural gas a year from the mid-1980s instead of the 4,000 million it originally sought. This stems from the failure of the Soviet Union to place orders with Dutch companies for equipment for the proposed pipeline and from Dutch gas needs lower than initially expected.

### FRANCE

The EEC Commission has allowed France impose a ban on indirect imports of radios, including cassette-radios, made in Taiwan and Hong-kong, which have been routed through other EEC countries until August 31.

### AUSTRALIA

The Tern Two oil well in the Bonaparte Gulf off North Australia has produced gas at between 7.20 million and 14.90 million cubic feet per day, Elf Aquitaine (Australia and New Zealand) its operator, said.

### SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia, which has a population of about eight million, imported 350,000 vehicles valued at £2,500m (about £1,350) between September 1980 and 1981 according to the saudi ministry of finance and national economy.

### CHINA

China is offering extra interest to private individuals in an attempt to raise 4,000m yuan (about £1,230m) from a domestic bond this year, the New China News agency said.

### JAPAN

Jetro, the semi-official Japanese external trade organization, has set up a task force to deal with complaints from foreign traders in Japan's latest move to ease trade friction with the West.

● Bridgestone Tyres of Japan is studying the possibility of buying the Firestone's factory in Nashville, Tennessee. It denied a report that basic agreement has been reached by the two companies and a formal signing would be made later this month.

● Japan's gold and foreign exchange reserves stood as $28,245m (£15,100m) at the end of January, a decrease of $158m from a month before.

ARTHUR HOLDEN

# ICI bid of £12.8m lifts shares

ICI has launched an agreed £12.8m bid for Arthur Holden & Sons, a Birmingham based lacquers and coatings firm. The offer brings ICI up against its old rival Courtaulds, which fought to prevent an ICI takeover of its own business in the 1960s.

The bid comes less than a month after International Paint, the highly profitable Courtaulds subsidiary, picked up a 12 per cent stake in Holden in a dawn raid carried out by brokers W Greenwell. At that time International said it was looking for closer links and a possible merger, although the move was not welcomed by Holden, according to Mr Phillip Sturge, chairman.

The acquisition of Holden by ICI would gice ICI a greatly strengthened position in the European can coating market, which Holden dominates in the United Kingdom and France, while ICI, has a strong presence in Germany through its Hermann Wiederhold subsidiary.

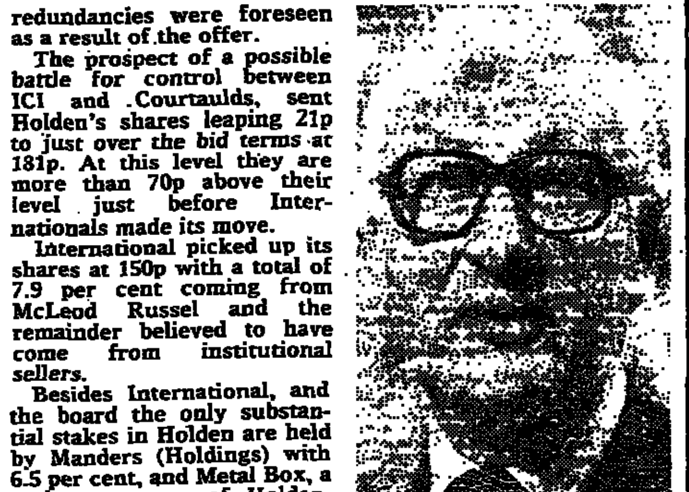
The terms are 180p cash per Holden share, or an equivalent number of ICI shares, and though ICI does not have a stake in Holden, acceptances from directors and friends accounts for 34.8 per cent of the equity.

The Holden board has been assured by ICI that the rights of its employees would be safeguarded, and that no redundancies were foreseen as a result of the offer.

The prospect of a possible battle for control between ICI and Courtaulds, sent Holden's shares leaping 21p to just over the bid terms at 181p. At this level they are more than 70p above their level just before Internationals made its move.

International picked up its shares at 150p with a total of 7.9 per cent coming from McLeod Russel and the remainder believed to have come from institutional sellers.

Besides International, and the board the only substantial stakes in Holden are held by Manders (Holdings) with 6.5 per cent, and Metal Box, a major customer of Holden, with 9.3 per cent.


Sir Alex Jarratt, chairman of Reed International.

Reed International

# £7m takeover

Reed International, the paper and publishing giant headed by Sir Alex Jarratt which has third quarter figures due today, has agreed terms for the £7m takeover of St Regis Newspapers.

The group is a subsidiary of the United States based St Regis Paper Company and publishes local newspapers in the North West of England, South Yorkshire and Teesside.

Consent for the acquisition will be sought from the Department of Trade under the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

Reed's previous aquisition of a newspaper group — in which it paid News International £13.3m for the Berrow's Organisation — was halted by the Monopolies Commission until Reed disposed of its West of England newspaper subsidiary.

But Mr Kenneth Morton, a Reed director, said that this sort of problem wouild not arise again since there was not the geographical duplication which had been the case in the West Country.

dTyurnover of St. Regis Newspaers for 1981 was £11.8m and profit before tax *£815,000*.

The group, which will be the third provincial chain acquired by Reed, operates through three subsidiaries and its titles include the *Bolton Evening News*, the *Doncaster Free Press*, and the *Teesside Times*.

It confirms Reed's continuing interest in regional newspapers, which have suffered the double blow of loss of classified advertising and declining circulations, but which are believed by analyists to have good recovery prospects.

GOPENG

# End of an era

Gopeng Consolidated, the Malaysian tin mining company, has agreed that Perak state should take a 30 per cent stake in the company. Gopeng will also pay M$1.25m (£293,000) to the state to reorganize and ensure its mining leases.

The agreement marks the end of an era. Gopeng is the last of the once influential group of British tin mining companies working in Malaysia to be based in London. But this arrangement, ostensibly taken to comply with Malaysias's New Economic Policy, effictively transfers control to Malaysia. Last year the Malaysian government merged, and took control of, Malaysian Mining Corporation and Malayan Tin Dredging, the country's biggest tin miners.

But the agreement is also intended to ensure Gopeng's future. Gopeng held about 200 small mining leases, many of which had either expired or were about to expire. These leases are granted by the Perak state government. Gopeng hopes that it will now be able to consolidate these leases in only two or three agreements, allowing mine managers to plan mine development more efficiently over the next 10 years.

The shares rose 3p to close at 633p on the news, although they fell back on later trading. Under the deal, Gopeng will issue the Perak State Development Corporation with 1.7m shares, or 30 per cent of the enlarged capital. This will dilute the 55 per cent of the equity held by British residents.

But it will also dilute some of the big Malaysian shareholdings. Straits Trading has 16.5 per cent, Tronoh Mines has 9.8 per cent, and Multi-Purpose Holdings 12.9 per cent.

In the year to the end of September, Gopeng's pretax profit went down from £4.66m to £3.23m. Production of tin concentrates fell from 1,922 tonnes to 1,697 tonnes. Malaysia produces about 60,000 tonnes of tin a year.

The M$1.25m to be paid for renewal and consolidation of mining leases will also allow Gopeng to convert some of its land under rubber cultivation to tin leases. New licences were previously granted largely as a matter of course.

BUNZL

# US takeovers

Bunzl, the pulp and paper group, yesterday announced it had spent $5.6m (£2.9m) on two US companies and expects to spend more in America this year.

Since buying the Jersey Paper company last April, for £3.5m, the group has used it as a spring-board to buy a major share of the North-East American market.

The group estimates that this year sales of the industrial paper products of US offshoot, Bunzl Corporation, could reach £53m, without further acquisitions which the group expects to make.

Last year, Bunzl reported a £2m slide in pretax profits for 1980 to £11.1m. By the half-year to June, profits came out at £6.9m, on a turnover up from £85.9m to £100m.

Bunzl has now bought published profits of £480,000 sales of £16m and net assets of £2.4m for an initial £2.5m, with £400,000 deferred over three years.

It is buying Florida-based Palm Beach Paper, which distributes disposable paper and plastic products and New York City-based E. Greene, a division of Saxon Industries which distributes plastic products to the New York food service industry and the industrial and retail packaging industries.

Bunzl have also announced its Brazillian company, Filtrona, has trebled capacity for making collapsable plastic tubes by buying one of its major competitors.

Sir Frederick Wood, chairman of Croda

CRODA

# Another salvo

Croda International has made a further attempt to persuade its shareholders not to accept the terms being offered by Burmah Oil, saying that the board is preparing profit forecasts which will be produced before the first closing date of the offer.

"We already know enough about our prospects to be confident now that the shares should stand at well above the offer price after the offer lapses", the Croda board says.

In this letter, Sir Alistair Down, Burmah's chairman, acknowledged the "knock-about" terms of Croda's initial reply, but reminded shareholders that the shares had never reached the price being offered by Burmah.

Sir Frederick Wood, Croda's chariman, claims in his letter that the Burmah document was full of misrepresentations and repeats his previous point that there are no other United Kingdom listed companies with net tangible assets of over £50m which have ratios of gross borrowings-to-capital as high as Burmah's 177 per cent.

He adds that Burmah appears to be trying to bamboozle shareholders by saying that its 70p-a-share offer produces a high exit price earnings multiple of more than 15 and a low dividend yield. He also says that the chemical sector has an average P E ratio of 20.1 and a dividend yield of 5.29 per cent.

Meanwhile, neither side in the battle appears to know how to respond to the intervention of the White-collar union the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs under new employment protection regulations.

But the move has come as no surprise to the Institute of Directors which wrote to Mr Norman Tebbitt, Employment Secretary, warning him of the possible implications. Mr Tebbitt replied by saying that the risk of injunctions being applied for and granted was slight.

RENWICK

# Sharp recovery

Profits recovered in the first half at Renwick Group, where losses of £289,000 have been turned into profits of £346,000 in the six months to September. This owes much to the sale of the lossmaking freight division to Dutch — based conglomerate IVM Intersurer for just £1 last March, the company said. In 1980, the freight division lost £516,000 in the first half-year.

Last month Renwick, a West Country conglomerate controlled by Mr Graham Beck's private company Kangra International Holdings, also sold off its half share in Western Fuel to British Fuel for £14.12.

Turnover at the group, which takes in motor distribution and travel agencies, fell from £36m to £33.9m. Trading conditions continued to be difficult in the period.

Specifically, it blamed fluctuations in the value of sterling and the continuation of high interest rates for delaying a recovery by its manufacturing companies.

It said the recession shows little sign of abating and the board has decided to pay no interim dividend

FREIGHT REPORT

# Ship owners facing a gloomy outlook

Ship owners can gain no satisfaction that freight markets in January provided any optimism for the future.

The overriding theme in recent weeks has been of talks about owners actually transferring tonnage into layup to combat the poor rates plaguing the tanker sector and appearing increasingly in dry cargo trading.

Figures issued by E. A. Gibson, the London shipbrokers, in late January highlighted some disturbing trends. The volume of tanker tonnage laid up by mid-month amounted to 181 vessels totalling 27.1 million deadweight tonnes representing an increase of over 3 million tonnes since mid-December.

Gibson say that in that time span a further 11 large tankers joined the lay-up queues making 73 ships inactive.

Such a rise readily illustrates the desperate plight of the tanker market, but there is an additional burden with the number of vessels employed for oil storage around the world also on the decrease. From the 1981 peak of 24 million tonnes of tankers, Gibson now suggest the total is 75 vessels aggregating just 19 million tonnes.

One helpful trend is the number of tankers going to demolition which Gibson estimate to be 116 units of 11.5 million tonnes including some 40 very large crude carriers. However, they recommend that to make a real impact in the market place this number should be doubled for 1982.

On top of this, most loading areas continue to suffer from over tonnaging. This is particularly so in the Arabian Gulf where 40 ul/vlcc are available for cargoes. Over the past week, in contrast to the previous vast level of inquiry for such vessels, a few fixtures have been concluded both to Europe and the Far East but at uneconomic rates.

Additionally, vlccs have resorted to accepting cart cargoes so biting into the market for smaller tankers.

Of the other areas, Indonesia experienced a quiet month overall; West Africa faced a falling demand for tonnage and the Mediterranean had a consistent but moderate flow of business. Encouraged by the cold weather in America, the Caribbean can claim having the nearest reasonable trading month.

Conditions in the dry-cargo sector give little cause for cheer. The market managed to hold stable through the first half of January but this was followed by gradual weakening which has continued throughout the last week.

News of further Soviet time charatering provided a minor bolster to weight against slipping transatlantic grain rates which for Panamax carriers from the United States Gulf to the Continent, have now fallen to around $8.75 a tonne compared to $10 or more earlier in the month.

With the end to the Australian coal loading port problems now in sight it is likely that the enhanced interest shown in shipments to North America and Japan will revert to former levels. However, over the past week such interest, particularly from Japanese charterers, has added substance to a market devoid of steady voyage bookings.

Rates for 55,000 tonnes shipments from Hampton Roads to Japan, which had been softening in the first half of January, had begun to move upwards again but it is now expected these will ease back.

**David Robinson**

## BIDS AND DEALS

**Leadenhall Sterling** is recommending an offer by Hays Group of 125p cash for each Leadenhall Sterling share. The offer values the whole of Leadenhall at £5.6m.

*Bricomin Investments*, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the British and Commonwealth Shipping, has given an irrevocable undertaking to accept the offer in respect of its holding amounting to 79.3 per cent. Hays intends to continue and develop the main business of Leadenhall, and to safeguard the interests of employees.

**F. J. C. Lilley** has acquired 90 per cent of the capital of Harold Dessau Inc. of New York for $3.17m (£1.70m) cash. The remaining 10 per cent of Dessau is owned by Mr Frederick Winseck, Dessau's chief executive. The Dessau companies are merchants and suppliers of tools and equipment for the construction and oil industries in the United States and overseas.

In the two years to June 30 1981, Dessau's profits before tax averaged $850,000 on sales of US $11.5m and at that date net assets totalled US $1.8m.

**Brown & Tawse**, steel and tube stockholders and processor, has bought Herbert Dyson (Stainless) from Amari World Steel for £645,000 cash. Herbert Dyson is a leading U.K. distributor of stainless steel seamless pipe and tube, which has its premises at Madeley, near Stoke on Trent.

**Stenhouse Holdings**, the insurance broker, has expanded its interests in the US with a takeover deal worth about £8m. It has bought New York-based insurance group Schiff Terhune International, which made profits of just over £500,000 in 1980. Profits for last year are estimated at almost £650,000. The takeover is being made through Reed Stenhouse, of which Stenhouse holds 53.7 per cent. This interest will drop to 52.5 per cent after the deal, which is being financed mainly by cash and a new shares issue. Reed Stenhouse said the move was a major step forward in its development in America.

**Polly Peck (Holdings) Co.**, has acquired a freehold building at 41/42 Prescot Street, London, E.1. as part of its policy of centralizing and expanding the production and sales of its textile division. The property was acquired for £350,000 cash on the open market out of existing resources.

**Lincroft Kilgour Group** is to sell to the British Petroleum Pension Trust its freehold property known as 20 Golden Square, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Lower John Street and 7-8 Warwick Street, London. The sale price of the property is £1.3m but, as the value of the property exceeds 25 per cent of the net assets of the LKG Group, the sale is conditional on the approval of LKG shareholders.

**Charterhouse Group** has acquired Electrolok (Security) and Autolok Manufacturing from Mr and Mrs C. H. Goddard, who founded the business four years ago. Electrolok and Autolok which are based in Cheshire, specialise in installing and servicing electrical locking security systems for commercial premises including banks. Initial consideration of £250,000 satisfied by issue of 301,204 ordinary shares.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

**American Brands'** Net income surged 32 per cent, and per share earnings rose 35 per cent, both records, during the final quarter of 1981. American Brands — whose lines include tobacco and food products, office services and supplies, hardware, distilled beverages and life insurance says that earnings for the full year also set a new record.

Net income for the year, was $386m (£206m) up 2 per cent from $378m in 1980.

Consolidated sales were down four per cent to $6.540m for the year.

Sales for domestic non-tobacco operations set new records for the quarter and the year. Sales for Gallaher, the company's UK subidiary, were higher in sterling, despite unprecendented tobacco excise tax increases and the severe recession in the UK. When translated into the strengthened dollar, however, Gallaher's sales were lower than 1980.

**La Rinascente**, the leading Italian chain store group, reports a 20 per cent rise in turnover in 1981 to 1,336bn lire, despite an actual drop in demand for non essential goods. The company, confirming previous unofficial reports, said that the significant increase in the turnover was chiefly due to sharply higher sales of foodstuffs and clothing.

## CAPITAL MARKETS

**Morgan Grenfell** has recently concluded the negotiations and signed loan agreements for three new lines of credit, to Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Egypt and for two project related loans to Nigeria and Oman. This reflects Morgan Grenfell's continuing activity and interest in the arrangement of ECGD-supported loans to finance a wide range of UK exports to countries around the world. The total value of these facilities is £16.3m. The three lines of credit are all general-purpose lines with the support of the Exports Credits Guarantee Department and are to assist in the financing of capital and semi-capital goods and associated services from UK companies.

## Latest results

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cont. & Ind. Tst. (I) | —(—) | 1.91(1.43) | —(—) | 4(3.5) | 2/2 | —(11.0) |
| Elec. Machine (I) | 1.14(1.19) | 0.059(0.052) | 1.9(1.6) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Flag-Inv. (I) | —(—) | 0.46(0.53) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Kellock Tst. (F) | 52.6(46.9) | 0.34(0.3) | —(—) | 0.18(0.06) | 6/4 | 0.18(0 06) |
| Hillards (I) | 93.4(80.7) | 2.2(1.7) | 6.09(6.31a) | 1(0.75a) | 2/4 | —(2.6a) |
| Howard Shuttering (I) | 2.68(2.63 | 0.22(0.3) | 1.5(2.0) | 0.5(0.5a) | 18/3 | —(1.3a) |
| Longton Indust. (I) | 18.4(19.3) | 0.25d(0.035d) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(1.0) |
| R. H. Morley (I) | 1.84(1.43) | 0.015(0.06) | 1.22(4.0) | —(1.0) | — | —(—) |
| Regional Props. (I) | —(—) | 0.96(0.92) | —(—) | 0.8(0.75) | 2/4 | —(2.2) |
| Renwick (I) | 33.9(36.27) | 0.34(0.28d) | 2.76(4.4d) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Textured Jersey (I) | 5.54(5.78) | 0.32(0.41) | —(—) | 1.7(1.7) | 2/4 | —(5.5) |
| Warner Hols. (F) | 11.7b(12.4c) | 1.98b(0.98c) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Whitworth Elec. (I) | 7.01(6.04) | 0.16(0.15) | 2(3.83) | —(—) | — | —(1.5) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net a=Loss b=Adjusted.

## COMMODITIES

COPPER was steady. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £863-64; three months, £891.50-92.00. Sales: 8,100 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £860-61; three months, £888-89. Sales, 25 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £856.50-64.00; Three months, £892.50-93.00. Settlement, £864. Sales: 8,650 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £859-61; three months, £887-88. Settlement, £861. Sales: 25 tonnes.

TIN was steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £8,595-8,600 a tonne, three months, £7,990-8,000. Sales, 1,050 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,595-8,600; three months, £8,010-20. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash, £8,590-8,600; three months, £7,980-90. Settlement, £8,600. Sales, 5,210 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,590-8,600; three months, £8,010-20. Settlement, £8,600. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35 a picul.

LEAD was steady at the lower levels. — Afternoon. — Cash, £355.50-54.00 per tonne; three months, £363-64. Sales, 6,875 tonnes. Morning — Cash, £356-56.50; three months, £365.50-66.00. Settlement £356.50. Sales, 3,175 tonnes.

ZINC was steady at the lower levels — Afternoon. — Cash, £456-57 per tonne; three months, £462-62.50. Sales, 5,550 tonnes. Morning — Cash, £454.50-55.00; three months, £461-61.50. Settlement, £455. Sales; 4,075 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £192.45 ($359.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was easier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 434.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 812); three months, 439p (840.50c); six months, 463.80p (871.10c); one-year, 493.80p (931.20c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 430.5-31.5p. three months, 445.5-46.0p. Sales. 57 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 435-37p: three months, 450.5-51.0p. Settlement, 437p. Sales, 55 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £596.50-97.50 per tonne: three months, £619-19.50. Sales, 2,555 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £597.50-98.50; three months, £620-21. Settlement, £598.50. Sales, 5,275 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.— Afternoon.- Cash, £3060-70 per tonne. three months, £3110-12. Sales, 174 tonnes. Morning.-Cash, £3060-65: three months, £3110-15. Settlement, £3065. Sales, 324 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).-March, 51.20-51.60; April, 52.00-52.80; April-June, 53.10-53.20; July-Sept, 56.40-56.50; Oct-Dec, 59.70-59.80; Jan-March, 62.80-62.90; April-June, 65.90-65.90; July-Sept, 68.90-69.00; Oct-Dec, 71.90-72.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March 1216-1218; May 1174-1176; July 1145-1147; Sept. 1139-1140; Nov. 1134-1136; Jan. 1121-1130; March 1111-1130. Sales: 4,890 lots including 50 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton): March 1156-1157; May 1141-1142. July 1151-1154; Sept. 1168-1170; Dec. 1184-1185; March 1195-1200; May 1206-1210. Sales: 4,890 lots including right options. ICCO prices; daily (Jan 29) 95.71c; indicator price (Feb 1) 5-day average 97.20c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower at £171; the "whites" price was £3 lower at £175. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 176.25-176.35; May, 179.05-179.20; Aug, 182-182.35; Oct, 184.75-185; Jan, 186-186.75; March, 190.50-191; May, 193.50-193.25. Sales: 4,041 lots. ISA prices (Jan 29): daily 13.28c; 15-day average 13.01c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne). — Feb. 120-139; Apl, 133.30-133.60; Jne, 133.30-133.50; Aug, 133.40-133.60; Oct, 134-135; Dec, 134.50-137; Feb. 135-139. Sales: 90 lots.

WOOL: NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): March, 368-371; May, 375-378; Aug, 390-393; Oct, 393-396; Dec, 396-399; Jan, 401-402; March, 411-414; May, 420-434; Aug, 429-435. Sales: 64 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent. Feb, £120.25; March, £121.50 trans-shipment east coast seller US hard winter 13½ per cent: Feb, 10-March 5. £117 quoted trans-shipment east coast seller. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: March £115.50 Bristol Channel seller.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 1: GB cattle 102.02p per kg lw (+0.12); UK sheep 200.14p per kg est dcw (+4.53); GB pigs 77.29p per kg lw (—0.71). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 1.5 per cent, ave price 101.96p (—0.11); sheep nos up 5.6 per cent, ave price 201.49p (+6.44); pig nos down 9.5 per cent, ave price 77.33p (—0.72). Scotland: Cattle nos up 17.5 per cent, ave price 102.27p (+1.22), sheep nos up 39.3 per cent, ave price 196.44p (—1.43); pig nos down 7.7 per cent, ave price 74.25p (—0.64).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—Feb. 278.00-278.28; March, 275.50-275.75; April, 271.00-271.25; May, 270.25-270.50; June, 271.25-271.50; July, 272.00-274.5; Aug. 273.50-279.00, Sept. 276.50-283.00; Oct. 285.00-287.00 Sales: 2,278 lots of 100 tonnes each

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb. £101; April, £126.50; Nov. £69. Sales: 647 lots of 40 tonnes each

TEA. — Demand continued very strong for the 22,840 packages on offer at the weekly auction. Assams met with good demand and brighter lines, together with colourly dusts, again moved several pence higher. Africans came in for keen competition and often put on 2p to 4p per kilo. Bright liquoring Kenya ctc's were a strong feature. The few Ceylons on offer were very well supported and frequently advanced by 3p to 6p per kilo, with the emphasis on improved quality lines and dust.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

# A peer's feat of Clay

Like Lord Emsworth, of Blandings Castle, Lord Aberconway, 69, (below) is fond of gardening but not of public speaking. Emsworth shunned the House of Lords and it took Aberconway *27* years to break his silence and speak to his assembled peers.

But yesterday Aberconway shoved aside the shyness of decades and warned off would-be bidders (RTZ? Consolidated Gold? Barlow Rand?) impudent enough to make a takeover offer. As chairman of English China Clays whose scars carve up Cornwall, Charles Melville McLaren, Baron Aberconway, yesterday put up a notice to trespassers.

Sniffily, he said: "We think it most unlikely that we would judge any such (takeover) proposition to be of benefit to the businesss as a whole". Haughtily he added: "We cannot conceive that any other organization could *materially* add to our technology in the fields of research into clay minerals, not to our expertise in mining and processing those minerals, not our commercial experience in marketing them".

This disdain has rubbed off an Aberconway's successor as chairman of John Brown, the engineers, which fell down on its forecasts after making a cash call — not the way to the City's flinty heart. I asked plain Mister John Mayhew-Sanders, 50; would he resign? "No" Would he reinforce his board to relieve his loneliness as the only executive director? "Certainly not. I was put in to pull round this company, and I have."



Eng. Clays' Lord Aberconway

## What's inn a name

Restaurateurs Thérèse and René Rochon have a problem with their London restaurant Chez Solange. From February *11*, they want to designate part of it Cinq à Sept, for Paris-style romantic after-work and pre-dinner drinks.

The problem is that London-style licensing laws dictate that the drinkery can't open until 5.30. Les Rochon have decided to stretch the drinking time until 7.30 and to keep the name. After all, Cinq Heures et Demi à Sept Heures et Demi just doesn't have the right ring, does it?

## Frown at heel

A call for used footwear to be collected and sent to needy Poles is stinging Nicholas Calvert to put in the boot.

Calvert, who is secretary of the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation, is hopping mad because millions of pairs of Polish shoes are exported to this country each year. Some, he says, are sold at prices which are below the value of the components alone on the British market.

The appeal for the used shoes comes from Charles Wheeler, the BBC's chief European correspondent, and was published in Calvert's local paper, the *Surrey Advertiser*. Of the Poles, Wheeler says: "They need shoes — they need them badly. In sub-zero temperatures their feet are exposed through holes in their shoes."

Of the Polish leadership, their export policies, and of the Western governments and bankers who sustained them, Calvert says they "have not only denied Polish citizens footwear ... but have also cost thousands of jobs in the UK footwear manufacturing industry."

**Ross Davies**

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr A. S. Nunn has been elected chairman of the Institute of London Underwriters. Mr D. Town has been elected deputy chairman.

Mr S. L. Finch, who retired last year as deputy chairman of the Weir Group, has accepted an appointment to the board of P. I. Casting Group as chairman-elect to succeed Mr J. F. B. Jackson, when Mr Jackson retires as chairman in May next.

Mr C. M. Keville has been appointed a director of C. T. Bowring & Co (Insurance).

Sir Campbell Fraser, executive chairman of Dunlop Holdings, has been appointed a non-executive director The Charterhouse Group.

Rupert Morris

# Why Fisons and fertilizers parted company

Fisons and fertilizers have been synonymous in many people's minds for so long that yesterday's announcement of the £50m sale of the company's agricultural fertilizer division to the Norwegian firm Norsk-Hydro will come as a shock.

But in spite of Fisons' public denials that such a sale was imminent, it was certainly far from unexpected. Nor is it necessarily a disaster for the British chemical industry or for Fisons itself.

As Mr John Kerridge, chief executive since mid-1980, explained, Fisons has been pursuing a policy of concentrating on the surer profit-making parts of its business, particularly drugs, more or less since he took office.

The fertilizer division, which has been the only consistent loss-maker within the group over the past two years, was drastically pruned a year ago when four works were closed with the loss of 1,100 jobs — more than a quarter of the workforce.

The division lost £1.1m in 1980, compared with a profit of £2.9m the year before. Half-year figures for the Fisons group in 1981 showed considerable overall improvement, with a pre-tax loss in the second half of 1980 being turned into a £1.6 million profit. But fertilizers were still showing a trading loss.

In retrospect, the severing of its one obviously unhealthy limb makes perfect sense. Fisons had been hard hit by recession, and its creditors were becoming more pressing. It also seems quite possible that the fertilizer division is now far more attractive than it was.

Said Mr Kerridge: "The significance of this sale as far as we're concerned is that it's a major relief on our balance sheet and enables us to concentrate all our resources on our growth businesses — horticulture, pharmaceuticals and scientific equipment.

"We have found the fertilizer business strategically difficult. It's investment intensive, and the size of the investment needed to develop it is better done by big companies."

A company like ICI, for instance, is already committed to fertilizers through its chemical plants which produce ammonia. Almost all fertilizers are made from ammonia. ICI has also enjoyed a remarkably favourable arrangement with British Gas for purchase of the methane from which ammonia is made: rumours of the *price* ICI pays vary between 6.5p and 11p a therm — in either case well below the market rate of about 30p a therm around which a company like Fisons would expect to negotiate.'

ICI has about 50 per cent of the British fertilizer market, compared with Fisons' 25 per cent. The Dutch company UKF, which enjoys a similar source of ammonia from its parent company Dutch State Mines, claims about 10 per cent, and

**What Fisons is selling**

**Fertilizer division:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Turnover 1980 | £193.7m |
| Loss | £1.1m |

The division has experienced a sharp decline in volume

**What it is keeping**

**Agrochemical division:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Turnover 1980 | £84.4m |
| Profit | £2.2m |

Fierce competition has eroded margins,

**Horticulure division:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Turnover 1980 | £24.2m |
| Profit | £1m |

Destocking by the trade,

**Pharmaceutical division:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Turnover 1980 | £91.3m |
| Profit | £12.2m |

Impact of strong sterling adversely affected profits,

**Scientific equipment division:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Turnover 1980 | £60.2m |
| Profits | £2m |

Cutback in public expenditure has had a severe effect on sales.

Note: Overall pre-tax profits in 1980 emerged at £3.8m following £12.6m finance charges.

the rest is taken up by small, geographically concentrated firms.

But besides the strategic reasons for Fisons getting out of fertilizers, the most immediately important reason was that it needed the money.

Trading profits from its various divisions in 1980 amounted to £16.3m. But finance charges of £12.5m reduced pre-tax profits to £3.8 million.

Fisons' particular difficulties and reasons for sale do not, obviously apply to Norsk-Hydro, the *buyer*. In contrast with most other European fertilizer producers Norsk-Hydro has been pursuing an impressive expansion programme based on profits from its North Sea oil and gas operations.

It has bought the second largest Dutch nitrogen producer, NSM, and a majority holding in Sweden's only fertilizer manufacturer, Supra, so that it can claim a monopoly position in both Norwegian and Swedish markets, plus a large share of the Danish market and another significant interest in the Dutch nitrogen market.

Ironically it was only a few days ago that a company spokesman told *European Chemical News*: "We have now reached a level of activity in fertilizers which makes growth in volume no longer a major objective."

The company did, however, say that it anticipates more link-ups and closures in the industry.

Mr Martin Trowbridge, director-general of the Chemical Industries Association, said he saw the move as part of a trend in which manufacturers of fertilizers would find their once specialized products becoming increasingly international commodities, which major international companies would find much easier to market on a grand scale.

He added: "This also emphasizes the role of the British government in ensuring that our energy related costs are competitive wth the best of international competitors."

Fisons' Mr John Kerridge did not see any major threat to British industry as a result of the sale.

But at the very least Norsk-Hydro is unlikely to renew the ammonia contract with ICI. Norsk-Hydro makes its own.

We shall know more about Fisons' precise financial position in a month when its preliminary results for last year are published.

In the meantime, while no substantial contraction of business such as this can be good news; it will undoubtedly ease the company's immediate financial problems, and in due course it is entirely possible that the growth in its other devisions will outweigh the loss of one.

As the figures show, Fisons' turnover in fertilizers at £193.6 million in 1980 was almost as much as the rest of the divisions put together. But growth is an entirely different matter.

While the fertilizer business was contracting, the drugs division, with new treatments being introduced for various allergies, has been showing growth of between 20 and 25 per cent, while other sectors have been growing by up to 10 per cent.

Last year's decision to abandon for safety reasons the drug Proxicromil was a serious setback. Fisons was understood to have spent about £12 million on its development, and it was intended to be an important new asthma treatment similar to Intal.

Pharmaceuticals have, however, remained Fisons' main source of strength, providing £7.3 million out of the £8.3 trading profit made in the first half of 1981.

In spite of the harmful effects of recession and reduced domestic demand, Fisons' agrochemicals division looks reasonably safe thanks to the link with Boots. Its most vulnerable sector would appear to be scientific machinery, exports of which were severely hit in 1981 by the strong pound.

But there is some optimism that last year's redundancies will be the last for a while.



Fisons' chairman, Sir George Buxton, unloads a loss-maker

Business Editor

# What will Opec do now?

The downward pressure on oil prices shows no sign of abating. If anything, the chances that members of Opec will have to beat an undignified retreat from the price reunification they achieved so tenuously last autumn are increasing by the day. Both the "spot" market and the increasingly busy oil futures markets in London and the United States are indicating that the new Opec $34-a-barrel benchmark is no longer tenable in the present conditions of world oil glut.

For the first time, cargoes of Saudi crude oil are now trading at a discount of at least 50 cents a barrel to the official $34 a barrel price, while the disparity for North-Sea oil — which had been trading at a discount for several weeks — has widened to more then $2.50 a barrel. On the futures market, prices for gas oil are discounting the belief that there will be *no* recovery in price levels for the next six months.

It is hardly surprising therefore that pressure is mounting on Saudi Arabia, accounting for 40 per cent of Opec's total production, to cut back its output from its current official level of 8.5 million barrels a day. This was certainly one of the major topics at the meeting of the six leading oil producers in the Gulf over the weekend. Many oil industry observers believe that a cut in Saudi production of up to 2 million barrels a day is inevitable if the price slide is to be halted. It may have happened already, unannounced.

The alternative is for Opec to try and engineer an across-the-board price cut. But neither option is likely to take the heat off the oil producers for long. There are two main reasons. One is that the Saudi capacity for cutting its output will become extremely limited once it gets down to the 6.5 million barrel a day level. Any further reduction will have to be at the expense of its ambitious internal development plans. The other reason is that any shortfall in Saudi production is likely to be promptly taken up by the kingdom's fellow Opec members, who have seen their crude sales rapidly eroded by their attempts to charge an above-market price.

The bold souls in the oil industry who reckon that the oil price could fall as far as $25 a barrel are still in a minority. A more likely course is that prices will start to firm in the autumn as winter approaches and economic activity begins (perhaps) to pick up again.

But that time is not yet here — despite even one of the severest winters ever in the world's largest oil consumer, the United States. The downward trend in prices must be beginning to worry the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose revenues are becoming increasingly dependent on the build-up of those much-vaunted North Sea billions.

## Fisons

## Changing shape

The fertilizer division has been withering Fison's roots for some years now, so it was little surprise that the share price leapt for joy at yesterday's news that the business is being sold to Norsk Hydro.

Fisons has, of course, been busy knocking the fertilizer division into rather better shape with some radical surgery over the past couple of years, but even though the division is now moving back into profitability, shareholders should have no reservations about the sale. The prospect of obtaining a significant return of capital through the eighties without stepping up investment was probably none too bright.

In short then, Fisons has dramatically improved its prospects for the next few years at a stroke. It has raised the general quality of its earnings and this will doubtless be reflected in a sharp improvement in its current cost earnings too.

Additionally, the sale should allow greater concentration of capital spending in growth areas, while the balance sheet itself will, of course, look distinctly healthier. At the end of 1981 debt may well have amounted to about 75 per cent of shareholders' funds. During the course of 1982 that figure should come down to around 50 per cent.

Even after yesterday's big jump — leaving the shares roughly two-thirds up on last year's "low" — a market capitalization of some £80m may not be fully discounting recovery prospects and the improved earnings quality. Some analysts are looking for £15m-£16m pre-tax for 1982 and appreciably over £20m for 1983.

## Printing

## Over-capacity

The immediate crisis in the gravure printing industry may have been alleviated by last week's provisional agreement over redundancy at Reed International's Odhams in Watford. But the three main companies — Odhams, the British Printing Corporation's Sun Printers, and News International's Bemrose — are saddled with such overcapacity that a bloodbath still seems likely.

Cheaper Continental competitors have grabbed much of the mail-order catalogue business. That has left the British printers with the mass-circulation magazines, whose deadlines preclude printing abroad.

The gravure printers are also under pressure from the British companies using the rival web-offset method. Gravure has reigned supreme in mass-circulation colour printing — runs over about half a million — because it can give reasonable results on far cheaper paper. But recent advances in offset technology are closing the gap.

After a long period of under-investment the firms have recently been investing heavily in high-speed presses and computerized typesetting. However the unions have been very reluctant to shed enough manpower for them to benefit fully.

Industry observers believe that the British market cannot support more than two large gravure printers. Although the most sensible solution would be an agreed merger of the two Watford firms, Sun and Odhams, corporate realities make that unlikely. With the three firms together losing more than £10 million a year, the rationalization is more likely to happen when one of them makes unacceptable demands on its workers and clashes down unilaterally.

*New York money markets looked pretty sticky in early trading yesterday with the Fed funds rate bouncing back up to 15 per cent. It did the same last Monday, of course, before drifting back down by mid-week.*

*Whether there will be a repeat performance this week remains to be seen, but foreign exchange operators — also looking over their shoulders for any new troubles in Poland — were taking no chances and pushed the dollar up to DM2.35.*

*Meanwhile, Sterling interest rates held more or less steady, helped by the Bank trimming its dealing rates for all but Band 1 bills. What was fascinating the market was whether the Bank was leading rates down or simply flushing out the maximum possible number of bills in the face of a £500m shortage. In short, will it be there on the same terms today?*

# Selling £100 million worth of air

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: CHANNEL FOUR

By Torin Douglas

Britain's marketing and advertising experts are about to get a taste of their own medicine. The firms who pour millions of pounds into launching new brands and sustaining existing ones will soon find themselves on the receiving end of the biggest new product launch of 1982 — that of the fourth television channel.

*Channel Four* goes on the air in exactly *nine* months' time and the battle to persuade advertisers to book commercials on it is just beginning. The first ratecards have started to appear, the channel has appointed an advertising agency, and next week Channel Four's chief executive, Jeremy Isaacs, and managing director, Justin Dukes, begin a nationwide series of presentations to advertisers and agencies at which they will reveal many of their plans for the channel, including the first outline programme schedule.

On the surface, Isaacs' and Dukes' task should not be an unduly difficult one, for commercial television has been enjoying an unprecedented advertising boom in spite of the recession. Last year, ITV's net revenue leapt by 15 per cent to £611 million, thereby illustrating most advertisers' reluctance to take their business away from television despite its high cost.

Channel Four, which will increase the supply of airtime by some 60 per cent, seems certain to benefit, but it has other attractions for the advertiser as well. With its smaller, but more tightly defined audiences — Isaacs says he is aiming for 10 per cent of the total viewing hours — Channel Four should be able to attract advertisers who currently cannot afford the capital cost of a television campaign and are using the colour supplements or other media instead.

In addition, because its programming will be complementary to that on ITV — with news opposite comedy, films opposite sport and so on — it is likely to increase the total audience to commercial television. It is also expected to attract groups who do not generally watch ITV, such as businessmen and young people.

There are a number of drawbacks for Isaacs and Dukes, however, as they start their crusade next week, not least of which is the fact that they do not have anything to sell. All the airtime on the new channel will be sold by the existing independent television companies, region by region, and Channel Four's management does not even have a say in its pricing structure. This does not make the marketing of the channel particularly straightforward; in fact, by comparison with the launch of a new supermarket product, the selling of Channel Four will be a marketing man's nightmare.

If Channel Four *were* a new brand, it would be the biggest new product launch of this or almost any other year. Its sales target is in excess of £100 million a year, which would put it on a par with the most successful brands such as Mars, Persil and Whiskas. Its target audience is 87 per cent of the population.

Yet, unlike most conventional brands, Channel Four will require two totally different marketing campaigns if it is to achieve these aims — one to persuade advertisers to buy airtime and another to persuade the public to watch. It will also have the benefit of not one but over a dozen sales and marketing departments — one for every ITV region — each with a different sales plan and pricing policy and each visiting the same advertisers and agencies. And that is not including Channel Four's own marketing department, which, though embryonic at present, is expected to grow rapidly when a head of marketing is appointed in a few months' time.

Justin Dukes, who as deputy chief executive and managing director of Channel Four is in charge of the business side of the operation, accepts that it is important that there should be "no disharmony in the way the channel is presented". He and Isaacs at one time hoped a central sales force could be set up, alongside those of the regional ITV contractors, to sell advertising on Channel Four on a national basis. Since the programmes would be the same all over the country, it seemed to make sense, but that battle had been fought and lost many months previously, in Parliament and outside, by the advertisers and agencies who wanted the existing ITV companies to have no part in the selling of the channel at all.

Dukes, who was joint managing director of the *Financial Times* until taking up his new post last May, has not given up, however. "We continue to seek a situation", he says, "where it is possible for an advertiser to buy the country as a whole for his campaign without having to go to each of the ITV contractors in turn."

The contractors do not agree, though three of them have announced their intention of providing a halfway house for new advertisers by offering a joint rate covering the south east of England. The three companies, London Weekend Television, TVS and Anglia, intend to offer a package of 40 commercial spots on all three stations for £140,000, up to 30 per cent of which they will give back to the advertiser in order to make his commercial.

Ostensibly, the idea behind the scheme is to attract new advertisers who might be worried that the cost of producing their television commercial would be excessive in view of the comparatively low cost of the airtime. "We realize that the cost of producing commercials will be a problem," says Ron Miller, sales director of London Weekend, "which is why we have got together to do something about it."

However, some observers, and not just rival ITV companies, see the move simply as a way of attracting business to the three contractors concerned, at the expense of contractors in other parts of the country. Significantly, the joint ratecard has yet to be lodged with the Office of Fair Trading, though the three companies say they believe there will be no difficulties on that score. Other contractors, one of which has suggested the proposal could lead to the "Balkanization" of Channel Four, are not so sure.

If the marketing of the channel to the advertising business seems unduly complicated, however, even to marketing men, at least its promotion to the public is relatively straightforward. Channel Four has appointed one of London's most highly regarded advertising agencies, Boase Massimi Pollitt, and has earmarked £2 million for the launch, the bulk of which will be spent in the immediate pre-launch period

Unlike previous television channels and unlike new newspapers or magazines, Channel Four does not have to persuade people to buy a new set or a new aerial or the publication itself. All it has to do is to get people to press the spare button on their set.

Ultimately, however, it will be the quality of the programming that will determine whether or not Channel Four meets its audience targets and, as a result, attracts sufficient advertising revenue to pay its way. By the beginning of November, there will be no one in the country left unaware of the launch of the new television channel, but if it does not screen programmes that sufficient people want to watch, it will go the same way as the vast majority of other new products launched each year: it will fail.

● *Torin Douglas will write a marketing and advertising column every Tuesday*

Justin Dukes, managing director and Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel Four: aiming for 10 per cent of viewing hours

Sarah King

## Base Lending Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 14% |
| Barclays | 14% |
| BCCI | 14% |
| Consolidated Crds. | 14% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *14% |
| Lloyds Bank | 14% |
| Midland Bank | 14% |
| Nat Westminster | 14% |
| TSB | 14% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 14% |

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 12½%, £50,000 and over 12¾%.

Stock Exchange Prices

# Profit taking

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. § Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

## DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 238 | 159 | Lucas Ind | 222 | -4 | 15.7 | 7.1 | .. |
| 79 | 43 | Lyles S. | 79 | +2 | 8.9 | 11.3 | .. |

M — N

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | 47 | MFI Furn | 61 | +1 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 11.2 |
| 273 | 173 | MK Electric | 273 | +3 | 17.1 | 6.3 | 10.4 |
| 350 | 250 | ML Hldgs | 310 | -5 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 9.9 |
| 50½ | 27 | MY Dart | 29 | .. | 2.6 | 9.1 | 5.0 |
| 150 | 93 | McCorquodale | 133 | -3 | 11.4 | 8.6 | 5.8 |
| 78 | 70 | Macfarlane | 70 | .. | 5.3 | 7.6 | 8.4 |
| 29 | 18 | McInerney Prop | 27 | +1 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 6.3 |
| 53 | 25 | Mackay H. | 46 | .. | 5.2 | 11.2 | 16.8 |
| 127 | 85 | McKechnie Bros | 111 | -1 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| 82 | 56 | Macpherson D. | 79 | .. | 6.0 | 7.6 | 29.8 |
| 174 | 108 | Magnet & S'thns | 154 | ● -4 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 11.0 |
| 217 | 97 | Man Agcy Music | 114 | .. | 12.5 | 11.0 | 9.7 |
| 203 | 100 | Man Ship Canal | 105 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 35 | 21 | Mang Bronze | 31 | -1 | 3.1 | 10.0 | .. |
| 154 | 72 | Marchwiel | 137 | -1 | 8.6 | 6.3 | .. |
| 145 | 106 | Marks & Spencer | 143 | -2 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 19.5 |
| 51 | 33½ | Marley Ltd | 46½ | .. | 3.2 | 6.9 | 15.1 |
| 37 | 14½ | Marling Ind | 38 | -1 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 25.2 |
| 42 | 22 | Marshall T Lox | 42 | .. | 4.0 | 9.5 | 3.8 |
| 40 | 21 | Do A | 40 | .. | 4.0 | 9.9 | 3.6 |
| 280 | 178 | Martin News | 280 | .. | 13.9 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| 270 | 209 | Martonair | 231 | .. | 10.8 | 4.7 | 13.5 |
| 74 | 48 | Medminster | 64 | .. | 5.3 | 8.3 | 6.9 |
| 250 | 140 | Menzies J. | 233 | .. | 5.6 | 2.4 | 11.6 |
| 224 | 128 | Metal Box | 188 | +2 | 16.5 | 8.8 | 16.5 |
| 53¾ | 37¼ | Metalrax | 41 | -2 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 6.7 |
| 25 | 12 | Mettoy | 14 | .. | 0.1 | 1.0 | .. |

O — S

[illegible]

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 403 | 257 | Smiths Ind | 368 | -3 | 15.0 | 4.1 | 9.8 |
| 86½ | 65½ | Smurfit | 71 | .. | 5.7 | 8.0 | 8.3 |
| 67 | 25 | Snia Viscosa | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | 22 | Solicitors Law | 27 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 510 | 315 | Sotheby P.B. | 345 | .. | 17.9 | 5.2 | 10.6 |
| 177 | 126 | Spirax-Sarco | 150 | .. | 6.3 | 4.2 | 12.6 |
| 60 | 29 | Staffs Potts | 36 | .. | 0.9 | .. | .. |
| 103 | 82 | Stag Furniture | 101 | -1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.6 |
| 55½ | 39 | Stakis (Reo) | 53 | +½ | 2.3 | 4.3 | 8.2 |
| 544 | 374 | Standard Tel | 465 | -13 | 15.0 | 3.2 | 15.2 |
| 81 | 45 | Stanley A. G. | 62 | .. | 3.6 | 5.8 | 10.0 |
| 239 | 128 | Steel Bros | 239 | .. | 11.4 | 4.8 | 9.2 |
| 222 | 154 | Steetley Co | 186 | +3 | 15.0 | 8.1 | 9.0 |
| 28½ | 12½ | Steinberg | 28 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 118 | 92 | Stonehill | 98 | .. | 12.1 | 12.4 | 33.7 |
| 28 | 9 | Stone Platt | 13½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | 16 | Streeters | 28 | -1 | .. | .. | 9.6 |
| 66 | 46 | Strong & Fisher | 58 | .. | 7.1 | 12.3 | .. |
| 110 | 79 | Sunlight Serv | 106 | -1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 8.7 |
| 52 | 37 | Sutcliffe S'man | 42 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 188 | 92½ | Swire Pacific 'A' | 105 | -1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 195 | 140 | Syltone | 185 | .. | 12.9 | 6.6 | 21.6 |

T — Z

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 15 | TACE | 20 | .. | ..e | .. | 8.0 |
| 121 | 85 | TSL Therm Synd | 95 | .. | 10.0 | 10.8 | 5.1 |
| 25⁹⁄₁₆ | 10¹⁵⁄₁₆ | Takeda BDR | £25 | +⅛ | 17.6 | 0.7 | 27.3 |
| 6½ | 2½ | Talbex Grp | 5 | -¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 436 | 316 | Tarmac Ltd | 434 | -2 | 23.3 | 5.4 | 7.5 |
| 220 | 126 | Tate & Lyle | 218 | -2 | 16.4 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| 607 | 441 | Taylor Woodrow | 585 | .. | 19.0 | 3.2 | 10.4 |

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

## INSURANCE

[illegible]

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

## SHIPPING

[illegible]

## MINES

[illegible]

## OIL

[illegible]

## PROPERTY

[illegible]

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 330 | 205 | Rosehaugh | 294 | .. | 3.0 | 1.1 | 7.9 |
| 250 | 193 | Rush & Tomkins | 224 | .. | 5.7 | 2.5 | .. |
| 115¾ | 79½ | Scot Met Props | 92 | .. | 4.6b | 5.0 | 24.0 |
| 155 | 103 | Slough Ests | 128 | -2 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 19.5 |
| 380 | 300 | Stock Conv | 338 | -5 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 32.7 |
| 32½ | 17¾ | Town & City | 32 | -¼ | 0.0e | .. | .. |
| 134 | 135 | Trafford Park | 140 | .. | 10.4 | 7.4 | 14.5 |
| 377 | 205 | Trust Secs | 347 | -2 | .. | .. | 8.4 |
| 31½ | 18½ | Webb J. | 26 | +½ | 0.7 | 2.8 | 15.1 |

## RUBBER

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 127 | 66 | Barlow Hldgs | 66 | .. | 4.3 | 6.5 | |
| 510 | 330 | Castlefield | 400 | .. | 10.0 | 2.5 | |
| 63 | 41 | Cons Plant | 47 | -½ | 3.3g | 7.0 | |
| 173 | 124 | Doranakande | 124 | .. | 4.3 | 3.5 | |
| 230 | 166 | Harrisons Malay | 176 | .. | 11.4 | 6.5 | |
| 91 | 46 | Highlds & Low | 64 | .. | 3.0 | 4.7 | |
| 537½ | 368¾ | Hongkong | 500 | .. | 30.9 | 6.0 | |
| 775 | 475 | Killinghall | 500 | .. | 20.0 | 4.0 | |
| 135 | 73 | Majedie | 83 | .. | 3.9 | 4.7 | |

## TEA

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 213 | 178 | Assam Frontier | 200 | | 14.3 | 7.1 | |
| 460 | 415 | Camellia Inv | 440 | .. | 7.1 | 1.6 | |
| 380 | 230 | McLeod Russel | 380 | +2 | 11.8 | 3.1 | |
| 153 | 132 | Do 8.4% Cnv Pf | 145 | .. | 12.0 | 8.3 | |
| 295 | 255 | Moran | 285 | +2 | 7.1r | 2.5 | |
| 128 | 93 | Surmah Valley | 122 | +7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | 37½ | Calcutta Elec | 46 | .. | 9.1 | 19.8 | |
| 34½ | 29 | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £33 | .. | 500 | 15.2 | |
| 34 | 20 | Gt Nthn Tele | £33½ | | 150 | 4.5 | 12.6 |
| 265 | 150 | Imp Cont Gas | 225 | .. | 11.9 | 5.3 | 14.3 |
| 148 | 93 | Milford Docks | 138 | -3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | .. |
| 193 | 132 | Nesco Inv | 133 | .. | 10.0 | 7.5 | |
| 35 | 28½ | Sunderlnd Wtr | £33 | .. | 500 | 15.2 | |

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

## RECENT ISSUES

| | Closing Price |
|---|---|
| A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a) | 83+1 |
| Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100) | 99+1 |
| City Site 25p Ord (36a) | 30 |
| Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (235) | 228 |
| Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82) | 56 |
| Equipu 10p Ord (80a) | 83 |
| Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a) | 61 |
| Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a) | 99-1 |
| Hayters £1 Ord (150a) | 169 |
| Moray Firth Exp | 103+3 |
| Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05) | 273 |
| Nimslo Int 0.20 Ord ($4.25a) | 130 |
| Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a) | 17½ |
| Peek Hollings 7p Ord | 11+½ |
| Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid) | 55+2 |
| Speyhawk 10p Ord (115) | 124 |
| Television South 10p Ord NV (ak) | 73 |
| Do 14/20% 1983-88 Ln (ak) | £29 |
| Treasury 3% 1987 | £54⅝-⅛ |
| Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (†1) | £39½-¼ |

| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of renun | |
|---|---|---|
| Davy Corp (140‡) | | 16 prem |
| Glass Glover (55‡) | Mar 3 | 55½ prem |
| MEPC (188‡) | Mar 23 | 34 prem-4 |

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £35 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) February 1 | Market rates (close) February 1 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1.8600-8740 | $1.8610-8620 | 0.07-0.17c disc | 0.45-0.55c disc |
| Montreal | $2.2340-2450 | $2.2350-2360 | 0.10-0.20c disc | 0.45-0.60c disc |
| Amsterdam | 4.78-81fl | 4.78½-79½fl | 1⅝-1¼c prem | 4½-4¼c prem |
| Brussels | 74.25-60f | 74.25-35f | 18-38c disc | 88-108c disc |
| Copenhagen | 14.30-37k | 14.30½-31½k | 20ore prem-70ore disc | 80-215ore disc |
| Dublin | 1.2420-2470p | 1.2435-2456p | 25-40p disc | 115-135p disc |
| Frankfurt | 4.36-39m | 4.37¼-38¼m | 1⅝-1¼pf prem | 4⅝-4¼pf prem |
| Lisbon | 125.50-127.00e | 125.80-126.10e | 35-155c disc | 125-395c disc |
| Madrid | 184.50-186.10p | 184.60-90p | par-18c disc | 50-75c disc |
| Milan | 2332-43lr | 2332-34lr | 14¼-17¼lr disc | 47-50lr disc |
| Oslo | 11.05-10k | 11.05-06k | 95ore prem-10ore disc | 240-130ore prem |
| Paris | 11.11-15f | 11.11½-12½f | ½-1½c disc | 3-4c disc |
| Stockholm | 10.64-68k | 10.64-65k | 160-100ore prem | 620-560ore prem |
| Tokyo | 430-35y | 432½-33½y | 2.95-2.65y prem | 8.75-8.45y prem |
| Vienna | 30.55-80sch | 30.57-62sch | 15-10gro prem | 40-30gro prem |
| Zurich | 3.47-51f | 3.48¾-49¾f | 1⅞-1½c prem | 5-4½c prem |

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 91.8

## Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14½ Low 13

Week Fixed: 14⅛-14

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 13²⁵⁄₃₂ | 2 months | 13¹¹⁄₁₆ |
| 3 months | 13¹¹⁄₃₂ | 3 months | 13²⁵⁄₃₂ |

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 13⅞-13²⁵⁄₃₂ | 1 month | 14⅜ |
| 2 months | 13²⁵⁄₃₂-13²³⁄₃₂ | 2 months | 14½ |
| 3 months | 13²⁵⁄₃₂-13²¹⁄₃₂ | 3 months | 14⅜ |
| 6 months | 13⁷⁄₁₆-13⅜ | 6 months | 14 |

Local Authority Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 15-14¾ | 7 months | 14¼-14 |
| 2 months | 15-14¾ | 8 months | 14¼-14 |
| 3 months | 15-14¾ | 9 months | 14¾-14½ |
| 4 months | 15-14¾ | 10 months | 14¾-14½ |
| 5 months | 14¾-14¼ | 11 months | 14¾-14½ |
| 6 months | 14¼-14 | 12 months | 14½-14¼ |

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆ | 6 months | 14⅝-14¼ |
| 3 months | 14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆ | 12 months | 14⅝-14¼ |

Local Authority Market (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 14½ | 3 months | 14⁵⁄₁₆ |
| 7 days | 14⅝ | 6 months | 14⁵⁄₁₆ |
| 1 month | 14⅝ | 1 year | 14½ |

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14¾-14½ Close 14

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 14¾-14½ | 6 months | 14⅝-14½ |
| 1 month | 14⅝-14½ | 9 months | 14⅝-14½ |
| 3 months | 14⅝-14½ | 12 months | 14⅝-14½ |

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15 6 months 15

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 1.7005-1.7155 |
| Bahrain | 0.7035-0.7085 |
| Finland | 8.3375-8.3775 |
| Greece | 110.00-112.00 |
| Hongkong | 10.9185-10.9505 |
| Iran | n.a. |
| Kuwait | 0.5300-0.5330 |
| Malaysia | 4.2490-4.2790 |
| Mexico | 49.10-50.60 |
| New Zealand | 2.3230-2.3420 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.3845-6.4145 |
| Singapore | 3.8830-3.9130 |
| South Africa | 1.8195-1.8345 |

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 1.4970-1.4990 |
| † Canada | 1.2009-2.2011 |
| Netherlands | 2.5655-2.5685 |
| Belgium | 39.85-39.88 |
| Denmark | 7.6820-7.6870 |
| West Germany | 2.3443-2.3453 |
| Portugal | 67.60-67.80 |
| Spain | 99.15-99.25 |
| Italy | 1253-1254 |
| Norway | 5.9300-5.9320 |
| France | 5.9680-5.9700 |
| Sweden | 5.7130-5.7150 |
| Japan | 232.30-232.35 |
| Austria | 16.43-16.45 |
| Switzerland | 1.8720-1.8740 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8323-0.8325

## Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13¾-13¼; seven days, 15-15¼; one month, 15-15⅛; three months, 15⅜-15⅛; six months, 15½-15⅜.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am, $381.25 (an ounce); pm, $379.50 close, $379.
Krugerrand (per coin): $390.50-392.50 (£209-210).
Sovereigns (new): $93-94 (£49.75-50.75).

Rugby Union

# Beaumont meets his Waterloo and England acquire new general

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Steve Smith, the Sale and Lancashire scrum half, was named last evening as England's captain against Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday. The news was given by Budge Rogers, chairman of Selectors, before the England squad trained at Stourbridge, and at the end of a day during which the Rugby Football Union had announced that Bill Beaumont, after his head injury in the County championship final last weekend, would not be playing in the international. Jim Syddall, the Waterloo lock and Beaumont's partner in the Lancashire second row, will win his first cap.

The appointment of the buoyant and irrepressibly cheerful Smith in his twenty third international—one short of Dickie Jeeps's record for an England scrum half—is an imaginative one, although the captaincy might just as easily have gone to the hooker, Peter Wheeler, who has won 30 caps. 'We are confident that Steve will do well," Mr Rodgers said. "He is captain of his club. He's got the technical knowhow. He's got the confidence of the players, and it will be a popular choice wth the lads."

After joining England's rugby touring side in South Africa as a replacement in 1972, Smith won six caps in the next two seasons, but only four in the subsequent five. However, he has been an English lynchpin since participating in the grand slam year of 1980. Oother high points in his career, including a late call to join the Lions in South Africa in 1980—though he never played a game—were the victories of North West Counties and the North over the All Blacks in 1972 and 1979.

He had a splendid tour of Argentina last summer. Like vintage wine, he seems to be maturing nicely in his 31st year.

Happily, there is no threat to Beaumont's rugby career and, with luck, he will be playing again on Saturday week, all set to return to England duty against France in Paris on February 20. But the RFU could come to only one decision after their doctor, Leon Walkden, had spoken with the leading neurologist who examined Beaumont yesterday morning, and advised him that it would be foolish to play this week.

It has been the Union's policy to recommend rest of at least a fortnight for those receiving concussion or similar injuries. This was the case when Mike Slemen was concussed in the Australian international.

After spending the day at his family textiles business in Lancashire, Beaumont looked in his usual state of well being and good cheer when joining the England party at Stourbridge. "I had the full treatment—X-rays, scans, the lot", he said, "and it was a great relief to hear from the specialist that he was giving me a complete bill of health".

Beaumont will be at Twickenham on Saturday, as a distinctly reluctant spectator: "It will seem very strange — it's been such a long time since I sat in the stands for a big game. I don't know what the hell I'll do, but I'll be rooting for the lads and expecting to support a winning side

Syddall, who is 25, will be happier jumping at No 2 in Beaumont's position at the lineout rather than at No 4 where, he stands for Lancashire.

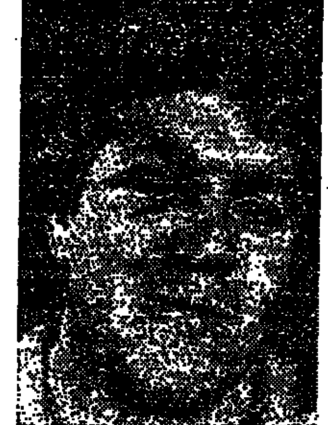
As Beaumont observes, Syddall has proved himself a stern competitor in some good class rugby, not only in 26 appearances for his county, but in two for the North. He was on the right side in a famous victory by the North over the All Blacks in 1979. He has also played for the England 19 and 23 groups and for the B side. He is a quantity surveyor with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Syddall said: "It is great to be awarded that white shirt, though the delight is reduced because I am there only through Bill's injury. Still, many great players started international careers by deputizing for somebody else—including Bill himself.

Maurice Colclough, who injured his knee in the Calcutta match at Murrayfield, did not play for his French club, Angouleme, last weekend, because he felt he was not quite ready for another game. But he came through the training with flying colours last night. So that was an undoubted plus. It would have been tough on England to be forced to go into the Irish match without either of their British Lion lock forwards.

The England team and reserves will muster again at St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, on Thursday afternoon.

The senior English rugby clubs reaffirmed their opposition to the formation of leagues at a meeting at Moseley but agreed plans for a national merit table to be forwarded to the Rugby Union.



Unacceptable face of rugby: Gareth Jones, the Torquay Athletic captain, who had a blood clot in his eye and needed 20 stitches in his brow and eyelid after being knocked out in the first minute of a rugby match against Camborne at the weekend, will not make an official complaint against his attacker. Doctors warned the 29-year-old teacher not to play again this season. He will have more tests for blurred vision. The Welsh-born Devon flank forward does not want to know who injured him. "Senseless violence like this makes me want to give up the sport. It's a man's game and I expect to take knocks but I have never come up against anything as vicious as this. I was walking back from a ruck when a fist came over my shoulder and smashed into my face for no reason. I was out for the count and neither the ref nor any of our players saw the culprit".

Football

# History can repeat itself for Chelsea

By Keith Macklin
**Wrexham 1 Chelsea 2**

The 1,000 Chelsea supporters who cheerfully and noisily defied the travelling ban are convinced that recent history is about to repeat itself. In 1978 Liverpool travelled to Stamford Bridge in the third round of the FA Cup and were demolished 4—2.

Liverpool make the trip again in the 5th round on Saturday week and although Chelsea's victory last night was scrappy and unimpressive, their supporters left the Racecourse in the mood to shout Chelsea legitimately to victory over the European champions.

Goals from the giant Droy and Mayes gave Chelsea a 2—0 lead in a game which was largely banal and uneventful, full of frantic endeavour but little cohesive skill. Five minutes from the end the limping Vinter hit a magnificent goal to set up a furious late Wrexham rally.

After 16 minutes Wrexham suffered a decisive blow when their centre forward Edwards left the field injured, Steve Jones taking his place. Chelsea gave Wrexham a chance to score when they left Ronson with a lot of room to shoot, and Francis had to bring off an excellent save.

Chelsea's first half goal came from a set piece move. Nutton took a free kick and as it sailed into the area the bearded figure of Droy, backheaded the ball past Niedzwiecki.

Just before half time a fight erupted in the Chelsea penalty area when Steve Jones challenged Francis, and Droy, wading in like a night club bouncer, was cautioned by Mr Midgley. Chelsea led 1—0 at half time and as Wrexham continued to scurry about, all energy and no purpose, their supporters audibly resigned themselves to a Cup exit and possibly third division football next season.

Mayes should have scored a second when he headed over the bar from a perfect cross from Rhoades-Brown, but he redeemed himself shortly afterwards. Dowman carelessly gave away possession in the Wrexham half, Rhoades-Brown sent the ball immediately to the unmarked Mayes and he shot through Niedzwiecki's legs as the goalkeeper came out desperately.

Five minutes from the end the hobbling Vinter, his right thigh strapped, hit a magnificent shot with the injured limb, and gave Wrexham five fleeting minutes of hope and desperate late endeavour.

WREXHAM: E Niedzwiecki; J Jones, P Baker, S Dowman, W Cegielski, W Ronson, S Fox, D McNeil, I Edwards, M Vinter, S Hunt.

CHELSEA: S Francis, G Locke, C Hutchings, M Nutton, M Droy, C Pates, A Mayes, J Bumstead, C Lee, C Walker, P Rhoades-Brown.

Referee: N Midgley (Salford).

## Yesterday's results

**FA Cup**
**Fourth round replay**
Orient (0) 2 Huddersfld (0) 0
Foster, Moores 6,470
Winners away to Crystal Palace

**Fourth round**
**Second replay**
Wrexham (0) 1 Chelsea (1) 2
Vinter Droy, Mayes
10,637
Winners at home to Liverpool

**Third division**
Southend (1) 2 Millwall (1) 2
Mercer, Hadley Neal (2)
5,676

**Fourth division**
Stockport (1) 2 Blackpool (2) 3
Sherlock, Park Entwhistle, Bamber, Hockaday
3,008

**Scottish Cup**
**Second round**
**Second replay**
Elgin (0) 1 Montrose (1) 2
McHardy Johnstone, Campbell
After extra-time: Score at 90 mins 1—1. Played at Keith.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Plymouth 3, Ipswich 4.
FA TROPHY: First round replay: St Albans 4, Dulwich Hamlet 3. First round, second replay: Kidderminster Harriers 2, Barrow 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 0, Billericay 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Merthyr Tydfil 0, Bridgend 0. South: Hastings 2, Poole 2.

France, who are in England's World Cup group, will play Bulgaria as well as Wales and Northern Ireland in warm-up internationals.

# Men on run stick to their guns

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The Ashton Gate Eight, as the unwanted men of Bristol City have been billed, last night spurned a lifeline thrown to their club by a shadow board of local businessmen. The eight players, who were to have received £58,000 from City to leave by noon tomorrow, dismissed as ridiculous a new offer embracing a further two weeks' wages and the proceeds from a benefit match, which would have pumped their handshake up to £80,000 tax free.

One of the eight, Chris Garland, said after a meeting with the shadow board: "How can they estimate a testimonial at £17,000? They are always very poorly supported. Anyway, the Bristol public are being asked to pay for the board's mistakes when many of them are out of work themselves."

Another player, Geoff Merrick, gave the offer the pit-boot: "If this had happened in a colliery it would have the industry up in arms straightaway. We just cannot accept it."

Speaking for the board, Les Kew said: "I have to be optimistic but it becomes more difficult as the hours tick by. Deep down the players have a love of this club and that is the cleft-stick they find themselves in."

Had the eight fulfilled their contracts they would have been paid an estimated £180,000 after tax over the next two years. Their decision has reverberations not only on their own doorsteps and on that of their employer but within the portals of other clubs in a rocky state.

Few can dispute that, in present circumstances, once one club sinks others will find creditors less agreeable and less trusting. Only 10 League clubs are currently not in debt, fear is by no means contained within the lower divisions. Indeed it is coursing through the veins of even those at the top.

Five clubs have a net liability of £1.5m or more. They include Derby County and Wolverhampton Wanderers, who have yet to replace their managers, Chelsea, Manchester City and, most surprisingly of all, Aston Villa, the champions and one of the few first division clubs without a sponsor. Their wages were recently described by Councillor Gordon Morgan, leader of the West Midlands County Council, as "unjustified and disproportionate".

Luton Town, the outstanding leaders of the second division, estimate that they lost some £10,000 because of the postponed matches over the freezing Christmas holiday period and are said to be concerned about their financial position. It was so poor a few years ago that they sought advice from auditors. The same firm are dealing with the fate of Bristol City.

It is clear that success on the pitch need not necessarily lead to wealth off it. Even glamorous FA Cup runs bring exaggerated rewards. Watford, for example, twice broke their record for receipts at the Vicarage Road in successive rounds against Manchester United (£53,000) and West Ham United (£53,000). Yet they expect the overall profit from their fifth round victory over West Ham to amount to less than £15,000.

# Doomsday watch in Bristol fashion

By Norman Fox

If Bristol City fail to survive their latest crisis it will not be for their inability to recognize the danger signals early enough. They and Coventry City proposed the last Football League seminar. It would be cruelly ironic if Bristol City were absent from the next in Solihull on February 21 and 22.

In October 1979 Stephen Kew, then club chairman, wrote to the Football League secretary, Graham Kelly, and the president, Lord Westwood, suggesting an agenda. The first item was players' contracts, which is now at the centre of Bristol City's struggle, and there was a request to study the "commercial scene", including sponsorship.

The last seminar produced a few helpful proposals but this month's meeting of the club chairmen will have the air of an emergency. Suggestions which would have been shelved in the past are now likely to be accepted, not least greater commitment to sponsorship.

Yesterday a stray poll of clubs registered optimism that banks would not want to invite unattractive publicity by foreclosing on any of the five clubs in acute danger of extinction but most favoured an immediate advertising campaign to improve attendances.

In Solihull the chairmen will be asked to approve the use of television advertising, although it is not yet clear whether it will take the form of publicity for specific matches or the game itself. The details are being considered by the League's commercial manager, Graham Walker, who believes that a large proportion of the audience for televised football can be persuaded to attend matches.

The League have become aware that football needs the publicity which in the past it gathered without effort. They have appointed CSS Promotions to help "revitalize" the game. The company will be putting forward their ideas at the seminar; meantime they have organized a meeting between Mr Kelly and newspaper sports editors.

☐ Clubs are to blame for the games financial crisis, according to the Football Association chairman, Bert Millichip. "In the present economic climate there is room for argument that freedom of movement has totally failed," he said. "It has to be regarded in the interests of the clubs and the players themselves. We have got to go back to square one and look at freedom of contract."

French 'revolution' banishes Beziers for buoyant Bayonne

# Basque gambit could recall great days

By Gerald Davies

When the French rugby team was announced last Wednesday, Jacques Fouroux, the national coach, commented that the selection was "quite revolutionary". The crowds have not stormed the French Federation offices as yet, nor have the tumbrils started rolling in the streets, but Fouroux and his colleagues are sufficiently aware that there is a growing disenchantment for the national game within France.

The professional critics as well as the general public have become disillusioned with the game which is no longer played with the same sparkle as of old. None of the modern batch of players, it is felt, can hold a candle to the likes of Maso, Villepreux, Cester, Dauga, the Spanghero brothers, and the rest. There are no genuine Rugby heroes, Rives excepted, who light up the present scene, and the game as a whole has lost its Gallic joie de vivre.

The French XV has played in the dour style of the Béziers Club. For the past decade the national club competition has been dominated by one club, Béziers, who have won the championship on nine occasions. Their style is based on a powerful and efficient pack with the half-backs kicking in support. Guided by their success, and instead of developing the virtues of the traditional characteristics for the running game, France have attempted to emulate Béziers.

Such power rugby brought success in the form of the grand slam under Fourox's captaincy in 1977, but it did not endear itself to the minds and hearts of Frenchmen, and after the euphoria disenchantment set in. If the championship had been won, it is argued, it had been at a price.

Even though Jean Pierre Rives has attempted to bring his influence to bear by expanding the game, he has been limited in what he can achieve by the choice of players at his disposal, and the contradictory philosophy of the national coaches, so that the French style has changed little in five years.

It can also be said that such success as they have had has been shortlived and limited in scope. They have been successful only in the European context. Whilst they won the grand slam in 1977, they lost an international series the following year in South Africa.

Within months of repeating the feat in 1981 they lost a series in Australia; and at the start of this season lost twice at home to New Zealand. But more than this, the shop window of the game at international level does not reflect the way French people want the game to be played. The limited game has limited appeal and limited success.

To underline this, rugby in France can no longer rely on a readily enthusiastic audience. Attendances at club matches have dwindled, and there were poor gates for the All Black games. For the first international in Toulouse the stadium was half empty, which is unheard of in that region of France.

The overtly rugged image has other and most probably more important repercussions, not only in France. Parents and youngsters no longer find the tough image so appealing.

The referees also are concerned. Earlier this season, Marcel Puget, a former international and now a referee, had to be escorted from a stadium for fear of assault. It is not that winning is made to be too important, it is that losing is considered so dramatic.

The antipathy to Rugby serves to help other sports. Soccer in particular is a competing attraction in World Cup year, for which France have qualified. It may be a sign of the times that France and New Zealand, both great Rugby nations, should qualify for Spain. This has generated great public support. The Welsh Rugby Union may sigh with relief that the Welsh soccer team has narrowly failed

Besides the definitive Béziers style, there is also a Bayonne style. This still holds to the traditional virtues of the French handling game, and is played mainly in the southern region.

It may not be the stuff of which French champions are made, it is none the less the one the French admire most, but which has not carried favour of late. There is a need to brighten up the image of the game, so as to express the joy as well as the intense competitiveness of Rugby.

Now, with five Basques in the back division, and only one Béziers man in the whole team, they must hope that this Basque gambit, as it is called, will have equal success in the international championship.

Rives limited in what he could achieve.

## Davies doubtful

Gareth Davies, the Welsh captain, is doubtful for the match against France at Cardiff on Saturday. Davies, who suffered a leg injury while playing against Ireland last Saturday week, was unable to take part in the team's tough two-hour work out last night and has been able to carry out only light training. His injured right leg is still painful

# Foster's seventh heaven

By Martin Tyler
**Orient 2 Huddersfield 0**

In the person of 17-year-old Orient defender Colin Foster, the romance of the FA Cup touched last night's fourth round replay at Brisbane Road. Foster's first goal in only his seventh senior appearance held the key to his side's progress to a visit to Crystal Palace on February 13.

Under the management pairing of Ken Knighton and Frank Clark, Orient these days are making better use of their resources and their organization edged them past a determined, if uninspired, challenge from Huddersfield Town. Defensively Orient now employ the cushion of a sweeper, Tommy Taylor, which at times leaves their attack over-dependent on the bustle of Moores and the sprinting ability of Godfrey.

The tightness of the game increased the likelihood of any break-through coming from a set-piece. Margerrison might have provided it from Osgood's long throw 10 minutes into the second half. But three minutes later, Hallybone struck a crisp corner from the right. Foster's header did the rest.

Huddersfield's response was less than positive. In the 64th minute, the uncertainty in the relationship between Dick Taylor and those in front of him was exposed again. Hanvey shelved the responsibility of clearing his lines, expecting the goalkeeper to advance. Moores did not hesitate and accepted the gift for his seventh goal in seven games since his restoration to the first team.

Brown could have sparked a revival for the Third Division side, but his left-footed shot when centrally placed lacked technique. When Robins then played in a teasing cross, it was no surprise to find Foster the defender who headed to safety. Earlier in the day, he had signed a full professional contract.

ORIENT: M Day; C Foster, R Fisher, T Taylor, N Gray, K Osgood, K Godfrey, J Margerrison, I Moores, M McNeil (sub B Silkman), J Hallybone.

HUDDERSFIELD TOWN: R Taylor; M Brown, D Buke, B Stanton (sub I Robins), D Sutton, K Hanvey, M Lillis, M Kennedy, P Fletcher, T Austin, D Cowling.

# Mariner's return gives Robson a difficult choice

Bobby Robson, the Ipswich Town manager, will make one of the most difficult team decisions of his 13 years at Portman Road tonight when he names his odd-man out for the League Cup semi-final first leg visit of treble chasing rivals Liverpool. Mills, Thijssen and McCall are the men competing for two places following the return to fitness of Mariner.

Mr Robson's decision is complicated by a virus infection which prevented Wark from training yesterday, although the free-scoring Scot is expected to be passed fit. Butcher is again missing, but Mr Robson refuted suggestions that his deputy Steggles could drop out and allow Wark or Mills to play alongside Osman at the centre of the defence.

Liverpool, in happy contrast, name an unchanged team following their weekend victory at Aston Villa. Thompson is still recovering from an ankle injury, so Johnson and Johnston compete for the substitute's shirt.

Aston Villa will have to go to Asia, to within 300 miles of the Afghanistan and Chinese borders, to play their first leg of their European Cup quarter-final tie against the Russian side Dynamo Kiev.

Barnsley yesterday put Ronnie Glavin, the Scottish midfielder, up for sale. This decision came only two days after Norman Hunter, the manager, said his promotion seeking squad was not big enough for him to sell anybody.

But after Hunter and Glavin had had a private meeting the outcome was that the 29-year-old player, valued at £200,000, is to leave Oakwell.

● Norwich City have completed the £125,000 re-signing of Northern Ireland's captain, Martin O'Neill, from Manchester City.

## Today's football, rugby and hockey

(7.30 unless stated)

LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Ipswich Town v Liverpool.
FIRST DIVISION: Arsenal v Wolverhampton Wanderers; Aston Villa v Sunderland; West Ham United v Manchester City.
SECOND DIVISION: Rotherham United v Derby County (7.15); Shrewsbury Town v Barnsley.
THIRD DIVISION: Burnley v Gillingham; Carlisle United v Preston North End; Chesterfield v Doncaster Rovers.
FOURTH DIVISION: Bournemouth v Bradford City; Northampton Town v Port Vale; Scunthorpe United v Mansfield Town; York City v Bury.
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Celtic v Hibernian.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Queens Park v Queen of the South.
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Alloa Athletic v East Fife.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Runcorn v Frickley. Cup: Third round, second leg: Enfield v Dagenham.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Banbury v Barry; Stowbridge v Taunton. South: Aylesbury v Hounslow; Hillingdon v Fareham; Tonbridge v Addlestone and Weybridge.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers v Queen's Park Rangers.
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round replay: Hendon v Staines.
OTHER MATCH: Fulham v Southampton.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bromley v Croydon; Harlow v Boreham Wood; Walthamstow v Leytonstone and Ilford; Wycombe v Hayes. First division: Chesham v Oxford City; Epsom v Farnborough; Hampton v Feltham; Hertford v Ware; Tilbury v Aveley; Wokingham v Maidenhead United. Second division: Basildon v Eastbourne; Dorking v Horsham; Egham v Hemel Hempstead; Hungerford v Tring; Molesey v Rainham. Cup: Third round: Bishop's Stortford v Carshalton; Wembley v Southall. Fourth round: Kingstonian v Worthing.
BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Third round: Slough v Aylesbury.
SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round: Crawley v Lewes.
RUGBY UNION: Exeter v Exeter University.
HOCKEY: Broxbourne v London University.

Athletics

# Mrs Elder races closer to Capes' record

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

Britain's most successful indoor athlete, Verona Elder, moves closer to Geoff Capes's record number of appearances and 17-year-old Julie Rose, from Ashford, gains her first senior national place in the team to meet The Netherlands at Cosford, tomorrow week.

Mrs Elder, who won her eighth WAAA 400 metres title at Cosford last Saturday, will be making her 64th appearance for Britain. The record, held by Capes stands at 67. Another victory this month could persuade Mrs Elder to attempt to win her fourth European indoor gold medal in Milan next month.

Miss Rose, winner of the WAAA 3,000 metres title ten days ago, will run with Paula Fudge, who holds the world record for 5,000 metres.

In the men's match against Belgium on the same day, Paul Dunn, from Liverpool, makes his first appearance for Britain in the 400 metres, while Chris McGeorge, the winner of the AAA 800 metres indoor title and Graham Williamson, who won the 1,500 metres on Saturday, will hope to maintain their promising early season form.

MEN: 60 metres: H King (Bracknell), S Clarke (Herne Hill); 200m: E Tulloch (Sale), L Christie (Thames Valley); 400m: P Dunn (Liverpool), T Bennett (Southampton); 800m: C McGeorge (Cockermouth), M Whittingham (Herne Hill); 1,500m: G Williamson (Springburn), A Salter (Birchfield); 3,000m: K Newton (Sheffield), R Callan (Leicester); 60m hurdles: M Holton (Wolverhampton), W Greaves (Haringey); High jump: A Kruger (Liverpool Pembroke), R Charles (Queen's Park); Long jump: T Henry (Shaftesbury), W Kirkpatrick (Ballymena); Triple jump: A Moore (Birchfield), J Herbert (Haringey); Pole vault: K Stock (Haringey), J Gutteridge (Windsor); Shot: S Rodhouse (Southampton), N Tabor (Southampton).

WOMEN: 60 metres: W Hoyte (Hounslow), J Baptiste (Wolverhampton); 200m: R Patten (Notts), M Scutt (Sale); 400m: V Elder (Havering), L Forsyth (Wolverhampton); 800m: J Asgill (Stretford), J Marlow (Stretford); 1,500m: G Bradford (Clevedon), J Laughton (Derby); 3,000m: P Fudge (Hounslow), J Rose (Ashford); 60m hurdles: Y Wray (Stretford), L Boothe (Hounslow); High jump: A M Cording (Essex Ladies), D Elliott (Leicester); Long jump: B Kinch (Ipswich), G Regan (Cardiff); Shot: H Hounsell (Chelmsford), V Redford (Wolverhampton).

Coe's award: Sebastian Coe and Czechoslovakia's Jarmila Kratochvilova were winners of the annual "Golden Track Shoe" awards, sponsored by the Czechoslovak sports paper *Ceskoslovensky Sport* and the Moravian Vitkovice Athletic Club.

Tennis

# Wimbledon—and Lendl's face turns cold as clay

From Bryan John
Delray Beach, Florida, Feb 1

Ivan Lendl has the look of a player who has forgotten the dreaded depression that goes with defeat. He has built up his confidence over eight tournaments during which he has won 39 successive matches, including two against John McEnroe.

But mention Wimbledon to this 21-year-old Czechoslovak and his expression and attitude change. "How do you think you will get on against McEnroe at Wimbledon?" he was asked after beating Peter McNamara in the final of the WCT Gold Coast Cup here.

Lendl fidgeted at little, looked down at his hands and replied: "I don't like playing on grass and unless I learn very quickly how to I won't get the chance of meeting him. I would like to play McEnroe there but I usually go out on the first or second day, depending on when they schedule my first match. I don't plan to play any pre-Wimbledon grasscourt tournaments because one grasscourt tournament a year is more than enough for me. I just wish they would dig Wimbledon up and lay clay courts there instead."

Lendl's next big challenge will come at the WCT finals in Dallas in April. The championship will be the highlight of the year for WCT and probably, from a financial viewpoint, for Lendl, who qualified for it yesterday with his 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5 victory over McNamara.

A total of $1.3 million, including bonuses, will be at stake that week. The young man from Ostrava is likely to win more than enough to keep the average man in luxury for the rest of his life.

After Dallas WCT set out on their first full year's programme since breaking away from the grand prix circuit last May. Twenty-two tournaments are planned, most of them worth $300,000 each, and Lamar Hunt, millionaire owner of the Dallas-based organization, is confident that the extra tournaments, many of which will clash with grand prix events, are good for both game and players.

He admits that the split will cost his organization a lot of money this year but he has no plans to rejoin the grand prix. "We are not considering it because the conditions would be the same as they were a year ago when they had us under their thumb and they were determined to keep us there", he said.

# Connors may not walk out

Jimmy Connors, who stepped over the $5,000 limit and into a 21-days' suspension when he was fined $1,000 for obscenity in Philadelphia over the weekend, is unlikely to go ahead with his threat to withdraw from the Grand Prix circuit.

Marshall Happer, the Grand Prix administrator said in New York yesterday that he was not taking the suggestion seriously and added: "I think he was goaded into it. We don't want to fine or suspend anyone. We just want people to abide by the rules. We will treat Connors fairly but we won't stand for obscenity in any way—and he has a reputation for it.

John McEnroe, who won the US indoor championship for the first time when he beat Connors 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, received $60,000 in prizemoney. Connors, who was seeking a record fifth title, won $30,000.

## For the record

### Table tennis

SALFORD: British University Championships: Finals Men's singles C Wilson (London) beat D Barr (City) 21—11, 21—10. Doubles: M Illingworth & S Inkley (Loughborough) beat C Rogers & C Lee (Warwick) 21—18, 21—19. Women's singles: J Deakin (Sheffield) beat C Butlery (Nottingham). Doubles: J Bush & P Graham (Bath) beat E Gallagher & M Sheeran (Oxford) 21—14, 24—22. Mixed Doubles: K Edwards & C Butlery (Nottingham) beat S Inkley & M Sangster (Loughborough) 17—21, 24—22, 21—19.

### Golf

FORT LAUDERDALE: 282, H Stacy 67, 70, 72, 73; J Carner 73, 71, 67, 71; 284, N Lopez-Melton 69, 78, 70, 67; 287, L Adams 69, 69, 76, 73; 288, C Hill 69, 74, 72, 73; 289, B King 72, 72, 74, 71; B Bryant 72, 70, 75, 72; M J Smith (NZ) 76, 70, 71, 72; B Daniel 77, 71, 79, 72; L Stroney 71, 73, 72, 73; J Clark 71, 74, 71, 73; 293, B Huke (GB) 74, 75, 69, 75; 294, S Bertolaccini (Argentina) 71, 75, 71, 77; S Post (Canada) 69, 78, 74, 73; 295, S Little (S Africa) 75, 71, 75, 74; 296, C Sherk (Canada) 74, 74, 71, 77; 297, Y Moriguchi (Japan) 73, 72, 74, 78; A Hikage (Japan) 74, 73, 72, 78.

Ice skating

# The one threat to British pair's dominance

From John Hennessy
Lyons, Feb 1

Natalya Bestemianova is a source of concern to British camp followers here this week—at least to this British camp follower. She is a Russian firecracker who presents the biggest threat, indeed the only apparent threat, to Jayne Torville and Christopher Dean's hold on the European ice dance title.

Fortunately it is an event that makes demands on two people, and whatever comparisons may be made between the two women—and not necessarily to Miss Torvill's disadvanntage—Dean is clearly superior to the male half of the Russian combination, Andrei Bukin. The British are the complete pair, whereas Bukin tends to be swamped by his partner's sizzling personality and expertise.

Those professionally involved have no doubt about Britain's eventual success. They point to the all-round brilliance of Miss Torvill and Dean, to the progress they have made since last year (when they also won the world title) and, less laudably but perhaps realistically, to the fact that the ice dance world has had its fill of Russian dominance.

Certainly the Britons are in stupendous form. For all the impact of Miss Bestemianova it will be a turn up for the book if the champions are deposed.

One of their off-ice mentors in recent times, Michael Stylianos, a former world professional ballroom champion, has now been engaged as official choreographer to the British team, a progressive development. He is said to have improved the performance particularly of the third-ranking British couple, Wendy Sessions and Stephen Williams.

Britain's other obvious hope of a medal is Deborah Cottrill, once of Solihull, but now trained at Lake Placid by Emmerich Danzer, a former world champion for Austria. Danzer has been so encouraged by Miss Cottrill's advance in the past month that he believes the gold medal, no less, rests between her and an elegant East German free skater, Katarina Witt.

The compulsory figures on Thursday may hold the key. This is Miss Witt's weakest element.

The British team is completed by Karen Wood and Mark Pepperday, both also handicapped by poor figures, and Susan Garland and Ian Jenkins.

Skiing

# Steiner enjoys feast after famine

From Dudley Doust
Schladming, Feb 1

In a feast of snow and sunshine after the famine, Anton Steiner of Austria today moved into a promising position to win a gold medal when he captured the slalom section of the Men's Combined event at the Alpine World Ski Championships near Haus.

With the downhill section of the event to come on Friday, Steiner leads his countryman Wolfram Ortner, with Michel Canoc from France third. A second Frenchman, Michel Vion, lies fourth and, being a respectable downhiller, may make the best run at Steiner.

Steiner, too, was once a fine downhiller. At the 1976 Innsbruck Olympics, then only 18, he had a medal in his sight when he crashed near the finish banner. Plagued by injuries before and since and faced with a very formidable bunch of Austrian downhillers, he latterly concentrated on the slalom. His placing today, while by no means unexpected, was secured by the two best slalomists in the race: Lichtenstein's Andres Wenzel and Yugoslavia's Bojan Krizaj going out.

Wenzel, lying fourth after the first run, fell in the second and for the blonde little Krizaj the day was specially heartbreaking. He led the field after the first run and added what looked like the winning dash in the second. The lighted scoreboard said so but Krizaj, silent and stony-faced brushed through newsmen to the television booth with his coach. There Krizaj saw that he had got one leg over a gate pole as he flashed through a challenging sequence just below the midway point.

In all though the course wasn't that challenging. At least most competitors did not make it look so. They ambled through gates like holiday tourists, careful not to fall lest they be disqualified from the downhill section, and necessary Fédération Internationale de Ski.

These points are necessary to improve upon or protect their starting positions in future races. Chief among the absentees were the two best slalomists: Sweden's Ingmar Stenmark and the United States' Phil Mahre.

Mahre, after seeing the course was uncharitable about it. "It wasn't a real slalom", he said of both the course and the competition, "it was just a hike to the finish".

The British? Nick Wilson, the Anglo-Canadian, fell in the first run. Frederick Burton, lies 31st, Nigel Smith 35th and Konrad Bartelski 50th. "I've never skied a serious slalom in my life," he said. "But this is one way to kill time".

The other British news is that Frasier Clyde, the Alpine director, has been given authority by the National Ski Federation of Great Britain to accept an interest free loan of £6,500 for the team to complete the season. The new money, to be set against next season's budget, will finance remaining world Cup events and, most importantly, a trip for Bartelski to Canada for their championships and the World Cup races that follow in America.

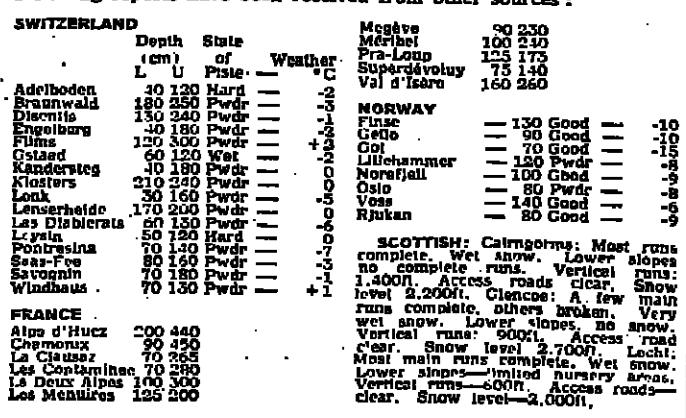
For the girls the season may soon be over. "We'll see how they do here," Clyde said rather ominously. In fact we'll see how they do tomorrow in the giant slalom.

LEADING POSITIONS: 1 A Steiner (Austria) 1min 41.26sec; 2 W Ortner (Austria) 1:41.41; 3 M Canac (France) 1:41.87; 4 M Vion (France) 1:41.91; 5 O Soeril (Norway) 1:42.34; 6 B Nockler (Italy) 1:42.88; 7 T Cerkovnik (Yugoslavia) 1:43.02; 8 P Luescher (Switzerland) 1:43.31; 9 J Franko (Yugoslavia) 1:44.97; 10 P Roth (W Germany) 1:46.55. British placings: 32 F Burton 2:00.98; 36 N Smith 2:05.63; 49 I Stamablon [illegible] 2:16.57; 53 K Bartelski 2:16.81.

## Latest European snow reports

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | Conditions Piste | Conditions Off Piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crans-Montana | 130 | 240 | Good | Crust | Good | Fine | +2 |
| Good skiing on all pistes | | | | | | | |
| Davos | 150 | 250 | Good | Crust | Good | Fine | -3 |
| Excellent piste skiing | | | | | | | |
| Flaine | 180 | 510 | Good | Heavy | Good | Fine | +2 |
| Superb skiing on pistes | | | | | | | |
| Kitzbühel | 100 | 220 | Good | Powder | Fair | Clear | -4 |
| Good powder on upper slopes | | | | | | | |
| Les Arcs | 150 | 320 | Good | Heavy | Clear | — | -1 |
| Some avalanche danger | | | | | | | |
| Niederau | 100 | 230 | Good | Heavy | Fair | Fine | -2 |
| New snow on hard base | | | | | | | |
| St Moritz | 85 | 150 | Good | Varied | Good | Fine | -3 |
| Powder on hard base | | | | | | | |
| Saas-Fee | 100 | 180 | Good | Crust | Fair | Fine | -3 |
| Worn patches on lower slopes | | | | | | | |
| Sauze d'Oulx | 30 | 75 | Good | Crust | Worn | Sun | -1 |
| Good skiing on high areas | | | | | | | |
| Seefield | 150 | 200 | Good | Powder | Good | Fine | -2 |
| New snow on good base | | | | | | | |
| Verbier | 80 | 240 | Good | Heavy | Good | Fine | +3 |
| Excellent piste skiing | | | | | | | |
| Wengen | 80 | 170 | Good | Varied | Good | Fine | +1 |
| Excellent piste skiing | | | | | | | |

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:



SWITZERLAND

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | State of Piste | Weather | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelboden | 40 | 120 | Hard | — | -2 |
| Braunwald | 180 | 250 | Pwdr | — | -3 |
| Disentis | 130 | 240 | Pwdr | — | -1 |
| Engelberg | 40 | 180 | Pwdr | — | -3 |
| Flims | 120 | 300 | Pwdr | — | +3 |
| Gstaad | 60 | 120 | Wet | — | -2 |
| Kandersteg | 40 | 180 | Pwdr | — | 0 |
| Klosters | 210 | 240 | Pwdr | — | 0 |
| Lenk | 30 | 160 | Pwdr | — | -5 |
| Lenzerheide | 170 | 200 | Pwdr | — | 0 |
| Les Diablerets | 60 | 130 | Pwdr | — | -6 |
| Leysin | 50 | 120 | Hard | — | 0 |
| Pontresina | 70 | 140 | Pwdr | — | -7 |
| Saas-Fee | 80 | 160 | Pwdr | — | -3 |
| Savognin | 70 | 180 | Pwdr | — | -1 |
| Windhaus | 70 | 130 | Pwdr | — | +1 |

FRANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alpe d'Huez | 200 | 440 |
| Chamonix | 90 | 450 |
| La Clusaz | 70 | 265 |
| Les Contamines | 70 | 280 |
| Le Deux Alpes | 100 | 300 |
| Les Menuires | 125 | 200 |
| Megève | 90 | 230 |
| Méribel | 100 | 240 |
| Pra-Loup | 125 | 175 |
| Superdévoluy | 75 | 140 |
| Val d'Isère | 160 | 260 |

NORWAY

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finse | — | 130 | Good | — | -10 |
| Geilo | — | 90 | Good | — | -10 |
| Gol | — | 70 | Good | — | -15 |
| Lillehammer | — | 120 | Pwdr | — | -8 |
| Norefjell | — | 100 | Good | — | -9 |
| Oslo | — | 80 | Pwdr | — | -8 |
| Voss | — | 140 | Good | — | -6 |
| Rjukan | — | 80 | Good | — | -9 |

SCOTTISH: Cairngorms: Most runs complete. Wet snow. Lower slopes no complete runs. Vertical runs: 1,400ft. Access roads clear. Snow level 2,200ft. Glencoe: A few main runs complete, others broken. Very wet snow. Lower slopes, no snow. Vertical runs: 900ft. Access road clear. Snow level 2,700ft. Lecht: Most main runs complete. Wet snow. Lower slopes—limited nursery areas. Vertical runs—600ft. Access roads—clear. Snow level—2,000ft.

Ice hockey

# Vasicek's visit pays off for Southampton

By Robert Pryce

Among the crowd at Nottingham Ice Stadium on Saturday was Buddy Vasicek, the new head coach of the Southampton Vikings. He saw an exciting game, won by a long range slap shot from Streatham's defenceman, Robin Andrew, with just under seven minutes to go.

The main purpose of his visit however, was to prepare his new team for Nottingham's visit the following day and on that score he succeeded, Southampton winning 7—4. Bennett (3) and Parrish (2) helped them to a 7—1 lead they held against an under-strength Nottingham until the last 90 seconds.

The Vikings have consistently attracted more spectators this season than their neighbours from the National Basketball League, the very successful Solent Stars, but until Sunday, they had not given them a great deal to shout about. This win should compensate for much, including a 31—2 defeat in the English League South earlier this season.

Durham Wasps had a more frustrating weekend. On Saturday, they were upset by the Blackpool Seagulls and the Blackpool timekeeping, and on Sunday, they lost to local rivals, Whitley Warriors. In Blackpool Durham were leading 10—5 during the last period but went down 12—11.

Durham then conceded another lead on their own ice on Sunday. They led 3—2 going into the last period, but then Whitley scored three times without reply. Vail scored twice for Whitley.

Nottingham are still handily placed in the English National League although Streatham stretched their lead by beating a weary-looking Blackpool team 10—1 on Sunday.

Billingham Bombers maintained their challenge by beating Altrincham Aces 10—4. Bruce Hubbard, their Canadian centre, led the way with three goals.

John Liveley provoked some record-checking with a goal after just seven seconds of Avon Arrows' game against Cambridge University. His line-mates, Tucker and Farmer, added four goals each in a 14—5 win.

ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Blackpool 12, Durham 11; Billingham 10, Altrincham 4; Durham 3, Whitley 6; Streatham 10, Blackpool 1. Scottish League: Fife 9, Ayr 2; Dundee 0, Murrayfield 6. English League South: Avon 14, Cambridge 5; Richmond 9, Oxford 1; Southampton 7, Nottingham 4. Ben Truman Cup: Nottingham 3, Streatham 4. Solihull Cup: Solihull 4, Avon 3.

Cricket

# An in-shape Botham hits out against an out-of-shape ball

From Richard Streeton
Kanpur, Feb 1

Ian Botham was in the forefront with bat and ball in some trenchant play by England today as they desperately tried to recoup lost time on the third day of the sixth Test match here. Botham made 142 before England declared at 378 for nine and then bowled Roy in the final over, India having made 12 in the 35 minutes that England left them. Tomorrow is a rest day.

This was Botham's ninth century for England and again he emphasized the huge strides he has made on this tour in terms of responsibility as a batsman. He came through early uncertainties on Saturday, played with care in the hour's play possible yesterday and continued to apply himself with great determination today. His first 100 runs included 49 singles which is as revealing a figure as any to those who know his basic preferences. Botham, who was 53, overnight, never failed to drive or pull anything the slightest bit loose with all his usual power.

India's innings began in appalling light as Willis and Botham fired frightening salvoes with the new ball. Gavaskar and Roy bravely stood their ground and, though Roy was comprehensively deceived by a Willis no-ball, it seemed they were going to see their ordeal through. To the third ball of Botham's fourth over, though, Roy was beaten by both pace and movement.

It was again overcast and cool when play began after lunch. With nearly seven hours lost, there was a slightly unreal atmosphere to the game initially, though this did not permeate to the players. There was a tense duel between Botham and Gatting and the Indian bowlers, with the batsmen having to overcome defensive bowling and field placings as well as a wet outfield which reduced the value of several strokes. By tea the batsmen had come off best with 85 runs coming in two hours from the miserable 22.3 overs India bowled.

In fairness there were two five-minute hold-ups for the ball to be changed but these did not justify an obviously lackadaisical approach. Kapil Dev and Madan Lal had bowled only nine balls with the new ball yesterday. By coincidence the ball each time lost its shape after exactly eight overs had been bowled and immediately after being struck violently for four by Botham, one against each of the bowlers. each change meant a new ball which was sandpapered to produce the necessary wear and tear.

Botham understanderbly became irritated after the second instance but it seems part and parcel of cricket in India. He apparently suggested that England should walk off in protest. "I told Ian that, much as I sympathized with him, there was nothing I could do about it," Fletcher said later. "The state of the ball was up to the umpires."

England, having resumed at 249 for four, passed 300 in the ninety eighth over which, with all the interruptions of the past three days, is commendable going. Inevitably most of the runs were coming in singles but both batsmen when possible hit the ball forcefully, the way Gatting made room to hit past extra cover being specially well done.

When Botham drove Kapil for four through the covers he reached 100 in 286 minutes from 180 balls. It was only his ninth four and, of his nine Test centuries, three have come against India.

After tea the England batsmen clearly had their eye on the declaration. What had been an invaluable innings from Gatting was ended when he sliced a huge hit to long-off against Doshi. Gatting made a crucial and unselfish contribution to England's innings as he helped to add 101 for the fifth wicket in 26 overs. Three more England wickets crashed in rapid succession and the crowd for the first time made themselves heard.

Shastri had Dilley leg-before and bowled Taylor in the course of three balls as each batsman pushed forward and in Shastri's next over Emburey was run out after quick thinking by Kirmani. A ball struck Emburey's pads and was deflected towards short extra cover as the leg-before appeal was rejected. Kirmani chased the ball and returned it to Gavaskar, who had come to the stumps. Emburey having being sent back as he started for a run, was narrowly beaten by the throw.

In Doshi's next over Botham launched into the sort of assault that few other players in the world can equal. He on-drove a huge six from the first ball and then reverse-swept a four with a left-handed grip. the third ball Botham on-drove with ferocious power and it was still rising when it crashed into an advertisement board on top of the scoreboard.

A same push brought him a single from the fourth ball and next over, giving Doshi the charge, he was stumped and England declared. Botham finished with two sixes, 12 fours and batted five hours and 37 minutes, or through 72 overs, whichever currency you prefer.


Botham on the march: ready to walk off in protest

ENGLAND: First Innings
G A Gooch, b Doshi 58
C J Tavaré, b Doshi 24
*K W R Fletcher, b Kapil Dev 14
I T Botham, st Kirmani, b Doshi 142
M W Gatting, c Madan Lal, b Doshi 32
[illegible]
G R Dilley, lbw, b Shastri 1
†R W Taylor, b Shastri 0
[illegible] 2
D L Underwood, not out 0
Extras (b2, lb5, w6, nb7) 20
Total (9 wkts dec) 378
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-82, [illegible] 3-121, [illegible] 9-378.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 34-3-147-2; Madan Lal, 24-4-79-0; Doshi, 34.2-8-81-4; Shastri, 23-8-51-2.
INDIA: First Innings
S M Gavaskar, not out 5
P Roy, b Botham 5
Extras (nb 2) 2
Total (1 wkt) 12
FALL OF WICKET: 1-12.
D B Vengsarkar, G R Viswanath, Yashpal Sharma, A Malhotra, Kapil Dev, R J Shastri, S M H Kirmani, Madan Lal and D R Doshi to bat.
BOWLING (to date): [illegible]; Botham, [illegible].
Umpires: M V Gothoskar and D N Dotiwalla.

# Two tough little men with backs to the wall

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Adelaide, Feb. 1

Although Australia are not beaten yet it is hard to see them saving the third Test match against the West Indies. Having allowed West Indies 194 for six at one time on Sunday evening to gain a first innings lead or 151 — as in Sydney when Gomes made a hundred — Australia were still 51 runs behind with two second innings wickets gone when play ended. Througout the day they had simply been striving to hang on.

With Chappell and Hughes in the wars Australia's hopes rest mainly with Laird and Border, two tough little men who did them proud this evening and have withstood, better than most, the pounding Australia's batsmen have taken over the last few weeks from the West Indian fast bowlers.

With Lillee, even when he is fit, no longer genuinely fast and Thomson less consistently fierce than he used to be, the boot is on the other foot from the days when these two gave Australia an immediate advantage on a pitch with the bounce of this one.

In most respects it is s good a Test pitch as I have seen for some years — conducive to strokeplay, not unhelpful to spin and with a fair amount of pace. The only pity from Australia's point of view is that it is resisiet enough to encourage the West Indian bowlers to imperil the batsmen's ribs, which the umpires allow them to do to their hearts' content. The ground is in splendid condition, Indeed for the last three days Adelaide has been the perfect place for cricket.

On Sunday, when Australia were 204 for six at the start of play, they lost their last four wickets for 32 runs. Today, from the same score, West Indies went on to make 389. Withour Lillee and Chappell to bowl — not that Chappell bowls much anyway — Marsh, captaining Australia in Chappell's absence, saved Thomson and Pascoe for the new ball, in so far as he could, and gave Yardley the Cathedral End. It was, somehow, a forlorn hope. Gomes seldom fails these days and Dujon went to his first Test fifty as though it was his fiftieth, displaying considerable talent and no lack of confidence.

Against England last winter and Australia this, Gomes is averaging 71. In his last six Test innings he has made 90 not out, 55, 24, 126, 43 and now 124 not out, pleasantly and in his own time. His partnership with Dujon for the seventh wicket was worth 89; for the eighth wicket he added 82 with Roberts. Gomes batted for six hours and three quarters, more like a dogged Englishman than a dashing Trinidadian.

Watching Australia having to make do with three bowlers, plus Border, I was taken back to Sydney in 1950-51 when England were left, before they had bowled a ball, with only Bedser, Brown and Warr, plus Compton. Injuries settled the result of that match, as they almost certainly will this one.

Yardley's 5 for 132 took his tally of Test wickets this winter to 38, though when the season started he was given little chance of even getting into the Australian side. Being the sort who would like to bowl all day from both ends, he revelled in the chance to keep going here.

Australia were batting again soon after three o'clock. By half past they had lost Wood, beautifully caught and bowled by Holding. Wood hit a full toss back quite firmly and Holding swooped to his right for a low catch. Having been softened up with a crushing blow on the left forearm from Roberts — another short ball, needless to say — Dyson was out at 35, caught at slip off a ball of surprisingly full length. It was another beautiful day, hotter than the last two and without a cloud in the sky, but still with a breeze to flutter the flags.

In seeing out the last 8 minutes Laird and Border not only played most resolutely but gave Hughes and Chappell another day in which to recover. These two are sure, even so, to bat under handicap. Hughes can only hobble and Chappell's hand is still very tender. Lillee's strained groin is unlikely to allow him to bowl again in the match, although he should be able to go to New Zealand for the tour starting there on Wednesday week.

The Australians are a little envious, think, of the West Indians who are coming up to a break from touring, if not from cricket, of several months.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings, 238 (A R Border 78, G S Chappell 61, M A Holding 5 for 72, A M E Roberts 4 for 43).
Second Innings
G M Wood, c and b Holding 5
B M Laird, not out 39
J Dyson, c Lloyd, b Garner 10
A R Border, not out 37
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 5) 8
Total (2 wkts) 100
K J Hughes, *G S Chappell, † R W Marsh, B Yardley, D K Lillee, J R Thomson and L S Pascoe to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10, 2-35.
BOWLING (to date): Holding, 6-2-19-1; Roberts, 7-2-13-0; Garner, 7-3-21-1; Croft, 9-2-19-0; Gomes, 6-1-15-0; Richards, 2-0-5-0.
WEST INDIES: First Innings
C G Greenidge, c Border, b Thomson 8
D L Haynes, c Marsh, b Thomson 26
I V A Richards, c Laird, b Yardley 42
H A Gomes, not out 124
S F A Bacchus, c Laird, b Pascoe 0
*C H Lloyd, c Marsh, b Thomson 53
C E H Croft, b Thomson 0
† P J Dujon, c Thomson, b Yardley 51
A M E Roberts, c Sub. b Yardley 42
M A Holding, b Yardley 3
J Garner, c Wood, b Yardley 12
Extras (b 4, L-b 7, w 3, n-b 14) 28
Total 389
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-72, 3-85, 4-92, 5-194, 6-194, 7-283, 9-389, 10-389.
BOWLING. Lillee, 4.5-3-4-0; Thomson, 29-1-112-4; Yardley, 40.5-10-132-5, Pascoe, 30-3-94-1; Border. 5-0-19-0.

SYDNEY: Under-19 international: Australia 218 and 83 for 1; Pakistan 185 (Salim Malik 63; B Patman 4 for 11).

Weekend reviews: Snooker, Basketball and Volleyball

## Tass heartened as strain shows on MIM

By Paul Harrison

MIM, the Scottish cup and league volleyball holders, who struggled to beat a second division team in the cup last week, had another struggle on their hands in the Royal Bank National League on Saturday. Still missing their setter, Kenny Barton, the national team captain, they were two sets down to Bellshill Cardinals before winning 3—2.

Their toughest challenge could come on February 13, when they play Tass. Although MIM beat Tass earlier in the season, the second placed side must be enccouraged by these signs of fallibility in the leaders.

In the quarter-final draw for he Royal Bank Cup, MIM (v D.V.81) and Tass (v Bellshill Cardinals) have avoided each other while Dundee Kirkton are at Carluke, the hird division team and Kilmarnock play Dundee Kirkton II.

In the women's league third placed Dodds Troone beat Invereclyde 3—2 after trailing. On Sunday they play their needle match with second placed Whitburn. This match was re-arranged from a midweek encounter which was abandoned in the fourth set, after the hall rental ran out. whitburn had turned up a little late and Scottish passion could be said to be running a little high ver this one.

In England Hillingdon beat Speedwill Rucanor from Bristol 3—1 to take over at the top of the first division of the Women's National League. It is tight at the top with Hillingdon two points ahead of Speedwell and Spark of London, both on 22 points.

Speedwell are on top for the first time this season, a particular disappointment to them as they were tuying to keep pace with their men's team, unbeaten for the last 49 league outings.

In the men's Mikasa Cup Junior quarter-finals Newcastle Staffs, at home to Priory, Birmingham won a closely-fought contest 3—2, and go into the semi-finals on March 14 to meet the holders Spark, who beat the Royal NAVY ¾—°. In the other semi-final Cantril, Liverpool, who overcame Essex Estonians 3—0, meet either Kelly Girl Internationals of Haughton from Darlington.

## A new stage is beginning for the game

By Sidney Friskin

The scope and purpose of snooker continues to be enlarged and a stage now seems to have been reached when there is no turning back. No sooner had Steve Davis, the world champion, beaten Terry Griffiths 9—5 in the Benson & Hedges Masters Final at Wembley on Sunday night, than many in the throbbing crowd of nearly two thousand five hundred asked what next.

There had already been some talk among the players and the authorities about a Grand Prix snooker series, similar to the tennis pattern, in the big cities of the world. But in trying to arouse the interest of the Americans, with their natural concentration on pool, they may find themselves behind the eight ball.

Davis andd Griffiths will play in the tournament, sponsored by Yamaha Organs at Derby from March 1-7 and who knows, they may meet again in the final. But outside their tournament appearances they will, in the months ahead, tread very different paths.

Griffiths, in association with Mackworth Billiards (Wales) Ltd is launching a three-months summer coaching scheme from June to August for young players in South Wales. He will spend two days each week coaching two groups, under eighteen and over eighteen, in the South Wales area. He has also offered to coach Tony Chappel, aged 21, from Swansea, the Welsh youth champion, who intends to turn professional.

Davis, in fulfilment of his recent contract with John Courage, will not only assist them in many aspects of the marketing of their products, but also paly exhibition matches in public houses and clubs, bringing the game back to "traditional" audiences.

Sunday's final was absorbing but by no means spectacular. A sequence of errors began in the tenth frame and ended in the twelfth with Davis establishing a 7-5 lead and going on to win the next two frames for the match. "I enjoy playing Terry. He is a lovely player and a great sport," Davis said in a more relaxed mood after the match. "Terry and I are the two best players in the world."

Davis recalled that night in 1977 when at 19 he went to the New London Theatre and applauded Doug Mountjoy when he won the Masters title, beating Ray Reardon in the final by potting the pink in the last frame.

That was the ball which virtually settled the twelfth frame on Sunday night in favour of Davis at a time when as he admitted, he was resigned to going into the last interval level at 6-5, instead of which he went into it leading 7-5.

FINAL: S Davis (Eng) beat T Griffiths (Wales) 9-5 (Davis first): 46-68, 98-17, 34-77, 102-22, 90-19, 4-64; 93-17, 112-14, 93-26, 18-72, 51-78, 70-51, 82-42, & 60-67.

## Byrd injury harms Palace ambitions

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace, whose fragile hopes of regaining the National League Basketball title depend on remaining unbeaten for the rest of the season, may be without their key player Alton Byrd for the final six games.

Byrd, Palace's American guard, is in a surgical collar after tearing back ligaments during Sunday's 106-9 victory at TCB Brighton where Peter Mullings,the home club's 6ft 7in forward fell heavily on top of him after 10 minutes. It will not unduly concern Palace to be without their flamboyant playmaker in Italy tonight as they cannot qualify for the semi-finals of the European Cup Winners' Cup whatever their result against Sinudyne Bolognaton, the last of their quarter final group games. Yet it could have a drastic effect on their domestic ambitions if Byrd's season is severed. He has only recently returned to the game after being kept out for a month by an exploratory knee operation.

On Saturday with Byrd, Palace had ended a depressing sequence of four defeats by overcoming Ovaltine 100-86 in Hemel Hempstead. With five minutes to go and Palace only two points in front it was anybody's game. Palace then scored 12 points without reply to put the issue beyond doubt. They were assisted in the two games by 60 points from Roma and 48 by a revitalized Stimpson, who had not scored a single point in his three previous appearances. Jeremich also collected 38 points over the weekend.

Just to dispel any lingering doubts that Palace's appeal is not what it was, they were watched by capacity crowds in both games. Brighton's attendance of 2,100 was a record for them and the third highest National League crowd ever. Cooper (36 points) for Hemel Hempstesad and Jenkins (34) for Brighton excelled to no avail for the two home teams.

By winning 115-98 at Lada Birchwood, Solent ended their hosts' run five successive victories and retained the leadership, although they have played two games more than Palace. So many Solent players contributed that Johnson with only 19 points was their top scorer. Wade (32 points) was Birchwood's most prolific marksman in front of a 1,200 capacity crowd in the new Spectrum Arena.

John Carr Doncaster, in better health after illness and injury had spoilt their hopes in the previous week's Asda National Cup final against Solent, also recovered some form, berating Tyalbot Guildford 104-86 with 32 points from Everett. That was three fewer than McKinney managed for Cantabrica Kingston 110-90 on Saturday, won the Masters tournament, sponsored by Krocklok, on their way home the following day, beating Hemel Hempstead 107-84 in the final. Hemel Hempstead were a psychologically spent force, having become only the second English club this season (Palace were the first) to beat Solent, in their semi-final, winning 94-93.

Solent traied teh match as seriously as any competitive fixture, their coach Tom Wisman having taken the crafty step of naming himself as assistant coach in case the team should incur any technical foul to bring him nearer a two-match suspension. With the National Championship play offs at Wembley next month that would be the last thing Mr Wisman would want.

Racing

# Goldspun and Grittar defeated but undiminished in stature

By Michael Seely

Cheltenham and Grand National hopes were beaten, but not disgraced at Leicester yesterday. Goldspun, who has been joint favourite with Royal Vulcan for the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle, was beaten four lengths by Dasman in the Golden Miller Pattern Hurdle.

Royal Vulcan is now first choice in the market at 5-1 with Ladbrokes who have pushed Goldspun's price out to 7-1. Grittar, however, had his odds for the Grand National clipped to 14-1 after the hunter-chaser had finished third to Moor Close in the Trial Handicap Steeple Chase.

It had always been on the cards that Goldspun might not be able to cope with the finishing pace of Dasman, who was meeting the favourite on terms more favourable than weight for age. John Francome sent Dasman into the lead at the second hurdle from home at which point Peter Scudamore was improving his position on Goldspun. Dasman was clear jumping the last which Goldspun hit hard. But for this he would have finished closer, but would never have troubled the winner.

David Nicholson was delighted with the performance of Lord Vestey's four-year-old. "He's a stuffy horse who needs a great deal of work and is bound to have benefited from the race. He faced a stiff task at the weights and we are looking forward to running the four-year-old in the Stroud Green Hurdle at Newbury, the race which Broadsword won for the stable last year", Nicholson said. Judged on the form book alone Goldspun had done little wrong, but some of his earlier jumping had also left much to be desired and it will be interesting to see how he performs at Newbury.

Grittar, on the other hand, who was having his first run since winning the James Seely Memorial Cup at Southwell last April, put up a magnificent performance of jumping. Frank Gilman's winner of the Cheltenham and Liverpool Foxhunters continually left his rivals behind at the obstacles. Due to lack of condition, Grittar tired early in the straight, but still stayed on well to be beaten a neck and six lengths by Moor Close and Pillager. Moor Close is trained by Peter Easterby and gave John O'Neill his first success at Leicester for two years.

Dick Saunders, Grittar's 48-year-old jockey, was thrilled with the horse's performance. "He went really well until he blew up turning for home." Gilman, the horse's owner, breeder and trainer, was equally pleased. "The Cheltenham Gold Cup is the horse's main objective. After that we'll have to see about the National, which I always think is something of a lottery." Be that as it may, the National is generally a race for class horses and Grittar has all the necessary credentials. He jumps superbly, stays well and has already won over part of the National course.

Nicholson's other possible Triumph Hurdle candidate, On A Cloud, proved disappointing when able to finish only third to Weaver's Point in the second division of the Somerby Novices' Hurdle. Weaver's Point was ridden by Philip Tuck, is trained by Jenny Pitman and has already been well backed for the big race at Cheltenham by his owner, Ben Arnold. There was a stewards' inquiry into possible interference after this race, but the result was allowed to stand.

Other National news yesterday came from Richard Head. "Uncle Bing will have a couple more races before Aintree and I was delighted with his performance behind Greenways at Cheltenham." The Lambourn trainer has offered Scudamore the mount on Uncle Bing if Francome is not available, but Scudamore is sitting on the fence for the time being as he already has the choice of two other rides in the world's most exciting steeplechase.

The only horse backed for the Schweppes Gold Trophy yesterday was Apple Wine who is now top quoted at 14-1. O'Neill said that he had been impressed by Apple Wine at Doncaster last Friday and would be delighted to ride the horse for Mick Easterby if he is not required for Starfen by Easterby's brother, Peter.


Winter: trainer of Dasman

The best at Leicester today should be Spring Rocket in the Belvoir Handicap Steeplechase. John Edwards's eight-year-old romped home by seven lengths at Newton Abbot recently and a 6lb penalty should not prevent him from following up that success.

# United call for cut in duty

Five of the leading administrative powers in racing have joined hands in an attempt to curb the levels of on and off-course betting duty. On Friday the Levy Board and Jockey Club united with the Horserace Advisory Council, National Association of Bookmakers and the Tote in a plea to the chancellor of the exchequer.

They want the four per cent on-course duty abolished and the rate of off-course duty reduced from its present level of eight per cent. A memorandum which they subnitted to the treasury draws attention to the decline in betting turnover.

It claims that the rise in betting duty introduced by the chancellor last July and the subsequent increase in deductions from returns to punters has accelerated the decline in betting turnover. With deductions at the present level of 10 per cent the memorandum states "The law of diminishing return is now operating with adverse consequences for the government, racing and bookmaking alike".

The memorandum suggests that the closure of 2,850 betting shops since 1974 has led to an increase in illegal betting and all its attendent evils. The memorandum also draws attention to the declining strength of the on-course betting market, which it states is linked directly to racecourse attendances. It proposes that the public be encouraged to go to the races to bet and thus strengthen the market, which can best be achieved by the abolition of the on-course duty.

In conclusion the memorandum states that: "it is the strong and united representation of the racing and bookmaking industries that there should be an immediate reduction in the rate of off course duty to its 1974 level of 6 per cent.

## Edwards' luck continues

John Edwards long-distance raid from Ross-on-Wye to Plumpton yesterday paid off when two of his three runners won. Furry Rock, was the first to succeed when he made short work of the opposition in the Sheekey's Restaurant Novices Steeplechase.

Philip Blacker had the big chestnut in front before the water, and steadily stretching their lead, they went on to beat Statist by 15 lengths. "I'm very lucky as I have a big indoor school," Edwards said. "During the hold-up my horses were able to canter two miles a day. Furry Rock should make a very nice horse, he won last week at Warwick and really needs a longer trip."

Edwards second winner was Quayside Battle, who won the Haig Whisky Novices Hurdle Qualifier. This time Blacker had anything but an armchair ride. It was only after a desperate tussle with the favourite, Charlie Muddle, from the final flight that he got home by a neck.

The winner held a narrow advantage at the last, where Charlie Muddle looked set to catch him when Steve Jobar applied pressure. But although Charlie Muddle made a protracted challenge, he found the concession of 9lb to the winner too much. So Edwards claimed his sixth victory in six days, making a total of 15 for the season.

Thanks to a chance ride and a slice of luck Blacker was able to celebrate his first treble for two years when bringing Rheinray home a dozen lengths clear of Wool Merchant in the I G Index Ltd Handicap steeple chase.

## Postal championship

Britain's first postal swimming championships are to be staged this month. They are being organized by the British Long Distance Swimming Association to mark its silver jubilee. Ama eurs of all ages have to find an n door pool of at least 25 yards length.

☐ Hills have put Little Owl back in their list for the Cheltenham Gold Cup at 8-1. They took the horse out of the betting over the weekend but reinstated him after the joint owner, Jim Wilson, said there were no problems about the horse.

## Leicester programme

1.30 OADBY HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2m) (20 runners)
1 101100 ANOTHER DEED (D) B Palling 6-11-8 ... Candy
2 1 DRIVING Balding 7-11-8 ... Dahl
3 0/0-001 STEPHOUETTE J King 6-11-8 ... Waite 4
5 CAMPELLO BOY W Jenks 7-11-1 ... R Davies
7 udp CAYPHOON Richmond 6-11-1 ... Murphy
8 000/0 HAY HERALD Ringer 7-11-1 ... McNeill
9 -8000 GO AFFA (B) Bosley 7-11-1 ... Mr Bosley 7
10 00/ HARVEST SUPPER Gifford 7-11-1 ... Champion
12 000 LEAM LORD Breenan 6-11-1 ... Brennan 7
14 002/ MANOR FARM GIRL Tompkins 6-11-1 ... S J O'Neill
15 MY GRATITUDE Leigh 7-11-1 ... Blackburn 7
16 00 SHEAN BOY Bailey 6-11-1 ... A Webber
18 000 WILLOW RED (B) Thorner 6-11-1 ... B Davies
19 p0 BOURNE'S CHAMPION Hammer 5-10-12 ... H Davies
20 00-00 CHRYSIPPOS Webber 5-10-12 ... Mr P Webber
23 3000 HARFORD Clay 5-10-12 ... Clay
24 -2044 KARABERRY Head 5-10-12 ... Francome
26 00 MIDDLERIVER Edwards 5-10-12 ... Blacker
29 2000 STORMY SPRING Nicholson 5-10-12 ... Scudamore
31 2030- TREVS WAY Jarvis 5-10-12 ... Burke
5-2 Stephouette, 7-2 Driving, 9-2 Karaberry, 6 Stormy Spring, 8 Another Deed, 10 Willow Red, 12 Trevs Way, 20 others.

2.0 BURTON LAZARS HURDLE (Selling handicap: £657:2m) (25)
1 0001 FLASH (DB) G Balding 6-12-7 ... Dahl
2 0000 MORNING LEE Wintle 8-12-4 ... Wathen 7
3 0-000 FOB (CD) Birch ... —
4 3104 GOLDORATION (D) O'Neill 7-11-8 ... —
5 -0040 HALLO CHEEKY (D) Bissill 6-11-6 ... Mr Bissill 7
7 -0000 EARLY THIRTIES (D) Spearing 8-11-12 ... Webb
9 p REGENT DANCER Millington 9-10-12 ... Mr P Millington 7
10 3/0-0 KESWICK Callaghan 7-10-12 ... Francombe
11 /024 GRUINARD Tate 7-10-12 ... Hyett
12 -0300 FREBERT (D) Clay 8-10-11 ... N Clay
13 2pup- ROYAL ARCHER Low 9-10-11 ... Mr Low 7
14 pp-00 LOWNDES SQUARE (B) Banks 9-10-9 ... McNeill
16 0afp IZZY FAST (CD) A Smith 9-10-9 ... Smith
17 -p000 LADIES MAN (D) Clay 7-10-9 ... Elliott 4
18 2313 YUKON FLASH (D) Davison 8-10-8 ... —
20 0000 FINOCCHIO Palling 9-10-5 ... Candy
21 00-00 MISS LAUSIENNE A Smith 6-10-3 ... —
23 /0-03 GREAT THINGS (CD) Davison 9-10-1 ... —
24 3000 BRAHMS AND LISZT (DB) Charles 6-10-1 ... Charles 4
25 0043 GOLDLINER ABBEY Hardy 4-10-0 ... Johnson 4
26 0000- GIANLORENZO Perrett 10-10-0 ... Barton
29 020-0 KASCINA O'Neill 5-10-0 ... —
30 300-0 THE SURVEYOR Hollinshead 6-10-0 ... Carcary 7
32 p000- PRIDE OF OLLY Hill 13-10-0 ... Mr Hill 7
34 00-00 DOON SILVER (D) Davison 8-10-0 ... —
11-4 Flash, 7-2 Keswick, 4 Goldliner Abbey, 6 Great Things, 3 Yukon Flash, 10 Goldoration, 12 Fob, Hallo Cheeky, 20 others.

2.30 BELVOIR CHASE (Handicap: £1,451: 3m) (8)
3 -2u1u PRIDE OF TENNESSEE Gifford 9-11-3 ... Champion
5 -123f ALDO Morley 7-11-3 ... B Davies
10 1f31 COXMOORE KNITWEAR (D) A Jarvis 6-10-10 ... Burke
13 01-4p BE FREE (D) Camacho 7-10-4 ... —
14 2b00 PRINCE MOTACILLA (C) Mrs Pitman 7-10-3 ... C Brown
17 f1-01 SPRING ROCKET Edwards 8-10-1 (6 ex) ... Wainer
19 03p-p RIGHT TACTICS Miss Brew 11-10-0 ... Miss Brew 4
20 34pp BALLYMADDER Yardley 9-10-0 ... Scudamore
7-4 Coxmoore Knitwear, 11-4 Aldo, 9-2 Pride of Tennessee, 6 Spring Rocket, 10 Be Free, 12 Prince Motacilla, 25 others.

3.0 THURNBY CHASE (Novices: £1,486: 2m) (20)
6 -0002 ABERSING Todd 7-11-5 ... Williams (4)
7 0000- BANK LAW Harris 6-11-5 ... —
8 080-30 BANNORAN Nicholson 6-11-5 ... Smith Eccles
9 -00pf CASHED IN White 6-11-5 ... C Smith
10 /0f0 DAKAR Henderson 6-11-5 ... Champion
12 0-p0p FAR BRIDGE Balding 6-11-5 ... Reilly
13 f000 FILMSTAR Smedley 7-11-5 ... Smedley
14 -1132 FORDEL O'Connor 7-11-5 ... —
15 -0000 HUMBER PRINCE Mrs Pitman 6-115 ... C Brown
17 /1404 KALKASHANNDI Morley 6-11-5 ... B Davies
20 10400- MR WHISKERS Bulgin 6-11-5 ... S Keightley (4)
21 0-403 MY SNIP Old 8-11-5 ... —
23 /u22f QUARE HOURS (B) Waters 8-11-5 ... Rowe
24 p00f RAG TIME BAND Chamberlain 7-11-5 ... Mr Chamberlain (7)
27 4f2-0 RIDARRAGH Yardley 8-11-5 ... C Smith
28 p-0 RONDA BOY Miss Brew 9-11-5 ... Miss Brew (4)
29 po-po ROYAL DON Leigh 7-11-5 ... Coogan
30 110-2 SAILOR'S RETURN Nicholson 6-11-5 ... Scudamore
34 0-f0u WRECKIT Felgate 7-11-5 ... S J O'Neill
35 000p HUNTING HEIR Mrs Pitman 5-10-10 ... De Haan
9-4 Sailor's Return, 7-2 My Snip, 4 Quare Hours, 6 Abersing, 8 Fordel, 10 Kalkashanndi, 12 Bannoran, 20 others.

3.30 CHARNWOOD HURDLE (Handicap: £862: 2m) (21)
1 3-003 TUTHILL BOND Callaghan 5-11-10 ... Francome
3 400-p BATTUE (D) Jenks 7-11-5 ... R Davies
4 21/0f JAMEES HUNT (D) Old 7-11-5 ... Page (4)
6 241-3 DAME SUE (D) Mellor 6-11-1 ... —
7 2043- JUBILEE MEDAL (D) Henderson 5-11-1 ... Champion
8 0130- BERKELEY LAD Cundell 5-11-0 ... —
9 300-0 CORAL LEISURE G Balding 5-10-12 ... Reilly
10 0001- SPEED OF LIGHT (D) A Smith 7-10-11 ... —
11 401p THE KNIFE (D) Bosley 4-10-10 ... Shilston
13 /00p0 SPACE LEADER (C-D) Palling 10-10-8 ... Candy
15 0003 ABLE WREN M Tate 7-10-7 ... Keightley (4)
16 -000 AVOGEM (D) Mrs Rimell 5-10-6 ... Morshead
18 -p00 KING'S PICCOLO (D) Musson 5-10-6 ... Coogan
19 -0p0 PRINCELY CHIEF (D) A Smith 10-10-6 ... Burke
21 p-20021 CORN BELLE (D) A Smith 6-10-3 ... Smith
24 0000 DOUBLE STEP Gandolfo 5-10-1 ... Barton
25 fp0p- SARDOR (D) Miss Brew 7-10-0 ... Miss Brew (4)
28 0-400 BLENHEIM PRINCE Spearing 5-10-0 ... Scudamore
29 1000 WALDUCK (D) Chapman 5-10-0 ... Dever (7)
32 b0-00 TELESTAR (C-D) Clay 8-10-0 ... Elliott (4)
33 /00- KASSAK O'Neill 6-10-0 ... Hammond (7)
5-2 Corn Belle, 3 Dame Sue, 9-2 Avogem, 6 Tuthill Bond, 8 Jubilee Medal, 10 James Hunt, 12 Able Wren, 20 others.

4.0 OADBY HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £690: 2m) (14)
3 0-030 BARROW Mrs Rimell 6-11-7 ... Mr Woods
5 d3 GREAT OAK G Balding 6-11-1 ... Reilly
8 p- LASHING RAIN Head 7-11-1 ... Francome
9 0-p02 PORCUPINE BASIN Edwards 7-11-7 ... Blacker
11 f WELSH MINER Thorner 10-11-1 ... Kington
13 000 ANDROMA Mrs Rimell 5-10-12 ... Morshead
15 0400- CALA CONTA Mrs Pitman 5-10-12 ... Williams
17 00 DO OR DIE P Bailey 5-10-12 ... Smith Eccles
18 04-04 GOLD CASTE (USA) O'Connor 5-10-12 ... —
20 0p-00 HIGHLAND LINNET Richmond 5-10-12 ... Murphy
21 2000 LAURIUM Clay 5-10-12 ... Clay
24 0pp PLUMFIELD Head 5-10-12 ... Champion
25 0-00 RECKLESS PHILIP A Jarvis 5-10-12 ... Burke
26 0 ROBAL A Jarvis 5-10-12 ... Hennessy
3 Great Oak, 7-2 Porcupine Basin, 9-2 Gold Caste, 6 Robal, 7 Do or Die, 8 Androma, 10 Barrow, 12 Laurium, 20 others.

## Leicester selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 Stephouette. 2.0 Fob. 2.30 Spring Rocket. 3.0 Abersing. 3.30 Coral Leisure. 4.0 Porcupine Basin.

## Sedgefield programme

1.15 CROFT HURDLE (Selling handicap: £403: 2m) (21 runners)
5 00-00 GREY EAGLE (B) Craig 6-11-6 ... Lamb
7 42-p STORMY AFFAIR (D) Bowker 9-11-4 ... Gates 7
9 0130 MALCOLMS PRIDE (D) Thompson 5-13 ... Thompson 7
10 042-0 "C" TOP A Smith 5-10-12 ... Dickman
12 0000 KING OF STRESS (B) Storey 4-10-11 ... J J O'Neill
13 b104 MR PONGEE (CD) Storey 7-10-10 ... Mr Storey 7
14 00-p0 POMME STAR (D) Furman 6-10-10 ... —
15 2130- CALETA PRINCE (CD) Jefferson 14-10-9 ... Caldwell 7
16 00fp/ KARAMIST Harris 10-10-9 ... Harris 4
17 00-p0 ARAB MERCHANT Bycroft 6-10-8 ... Wilkinson
18 0f-oo CLAYMORE (D) Townson 5-10-8 ... Crank
19 400-0 MENDALEAK (D) Thompson 5-10-7 ... Hansen 7
20 040-0 ALADYAT Lambert 5-10-7 ... —
21 01-00 FALDOR (B) Mrs Cousins 5-10-7 ... M Williams
22 0-000 TIPTOE LOVER N Tinkler 6-10-7 ... N Tinkler
24 000-0 KIRKBY LAD Tinning 8-10-6 ... —
25 0-040 BOREAS (D) Mrs Nesbitt 7-10-5 ... Balmer
26 0000- IMPUDDO Dalgetty 5-10-4 ... C Grant
28 1020 EDWARD'S CORNER Barnes 4-10-3 ... Barnes
30 0u4f MICHAELMAS DAISY Capt Wilson 5-10-3 ... Mr Browne 4
31 000-0 DERSA Chamberlain 5-10-3 ... S Charlton
7-2 Mr Pongee, 9-2 Malcolms Pride, 5 'C' Top, 6 King of Stress, 7 Stormy Affair, 8 Mendaleak, 10 Faldor, 12 Grey Eagle, 14 others.

1.45 PETERLEE HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £345: 2½m) (18)
2 32 BURN NOOKA Fisher 5-11-6 ... Goulding
3 f00 CARAVAN CENTRE Barr 10-11-6 ... —
6 00 GEARYS COLD ROLLED Smith 5-11-6 ... C Grant
11 0000 LADY MARION W A Stephenson 5-11-6 ... Lamb
12 LANGLY CLOSE Leadbetter 6-11-6 ... Barnes
14 0 OAK RIDGE BOY Mrs Simpson 7-11-6 ... Browne (4)
15 0030 PRETTY LASS Woodhouse 5-11-6 ... —
16 000/ SCOTCH DEW Elsey 7-11-6 ... Flint
19 STRANGE KIT Craig 7-11-6 ... E Brand (7)
21 SUSIE LYNAM Johnston 7-11-6 ... McCaskill (4)
22 SYNCOPATE A Smith 6-11-6 ... Dickman
27 WISEMAN Thompson 6-11-6 ... Holmes
28 W SIX TIMES Dickinson 5-11-6 ... Earnshaw
29 01u0 SANDMOOR COURT (CD) N Tinkler 4-11-4 ... N Tinkler
30 0u COTTAGE STAR Haley 4-10-7 ... Youlden (7)
31 00 HA'PENNY NAP Bell 4-10-7 ... Tuck
32 00 HARDWICK SUN Jefferson 4-10-7 ... Doughty
33 SAUCY TARTAN Fairhurst 4-10-7 ... Fairhurst
Evens Burn Nooka, 4 Syncopate, 13-2 W Six Times, 8 Sandmoor Court, 12 Gearys Cold Rolled, 14 Saucy Tartan, 16 Pretty Lass, 20 others.

2.15 MAINSFORTH CHASE (Handicap: £945: 2½m) (9)
1 1110- SWIFT ALBANY (D) Robinson 8-11-10 ... Pepper 7
2 13-30 CHINGOLO Fisher 8-11-4 ... J J O'Neill
4 TRUE WISH Dickson 10-11-2 ... Whyte
6 12000 WOOD AVEN Richards 8-11-0 ... R Barry
7 00/04 BIG GINGER M H Easterby 8-10-9 ... A Brown
8 0-300 SPRING CHANCELLOR (D) W A Stephenson 7-10-4 ... R Lamb
9 2100 BUCKSOME (CD) Woodhouse 9-10-3 ... —
11 1102 RUPERTINO Owen jun 7-10-0 ... C Grant
12 -0340 INGHAM (CD) Mrs Nesbitt 10-10-0 ... C Fairhurst
3 Bucksome, 9-2 Chingolo, 5 True Wish, 6 Big Ginger, 7 Swift Albany, 8 Rupertino, 10 Wood Aven, 12 others.

2.45 JACK BRITTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,266: 3m 600yd) (13 runners)
2 -df-p0 WHIGGIE GEO Miss Sanderson 10-11-7 ... Tuffy (7)
3 140p MASTER MILAN W A Stephenson 10-10-12 ... R Lamb
4 31-04 SOLO SAM (C) Brewis 10-10-12 ... Pimlott
5 030u ANOTHER CAPTAIN Scott 10-10-11 ... —
6 3f20 WHAT A COUP Dalgetty 7-10-7 ... Hawkins
7 3442/ COPARU Barnes 12-10-2 ... Barnes
8 0-000 CASHEA (B) M H Easterby 9-10-1 ... J J O'Neill
9 4-032 RIGOROUS (C8) Mrs Simpson 11-10-1 ... C Grant
10 204p HIGHWAY DUAL Bell 7-10-0 ... J L Goulding
11 43-4f TURK Furman 10-10-0 ... —
12 f1-30 SKIDDAW VIEW Dixon 15-10-0 ... Mr Storey (7)
14 0-p00 DALLOWAY (C) Fairgrieve 10-10-0 ... Doughty
16 0232 TRICHROMATIC (CD) Johnson 10-10-0 ... —
100-30 Trichromatic, 4 Rigorous, 5 Solo Sam, 11-2 Cashea, 7 Master Milan, 8 Highway Dual, 10 What A Coup, 12 others.

3.15 HETTON CHASE (Div I: Novices: £799: 2m) (13)
2 000f BARBEQUE NIGHT Barnes 6 11 0 ... Barnes
4 0421- CHEBBIE A Smith 9 11 0 ... Dickman
5 0/11- DAVIDOFF M H Easterby 6 11 0 ... J J O'Neill
7 030p ESTACADO (B) Johnson 6 11 0 ... McCaskill (4)
8 04-00 FRANKIESS Harris 6 11 0 ... Harris (4)
11 00/pf HUMBERBECK Chamberlain 7 11 0 ... S Charlton
12 40-40 JULARD Leigh 6 11 0 ... A Brown
14 00/43 KILKEA Smith 8 11 0 ... C Grant
15 00 LEATHER PANTS Haley 8 11 0 ... R Barry
22 SEA CAMPION Mrs Gladson 7 11 0 ... Mr Craggs
23 00f/p SENSING Naughton 6 11 0 ... Whyte
28 342-2 WENDYS WHIZZ KID Todd 6 11 0 ... —
31 0p0f HARVESTER SOLAR N Tinkler 5-10-7 ... N Tinkler
2 Davidoff, 3 Wendys Whizz Kid, 7-2 Harvester Solar, 7 Kilkea, 10 Chebbie, 12 others.

3.45 HETTON CHASE (Div II: Novices: £794: 2m) (13)
3 0000- BOOGT STREET A Smith 6-11-0 ... Dickman
6 2044 EMERALD EMPEROR Naughton 8-11-0 ... Bradley
9 p-p0p HINDU HYMN Chamberlain 6-11-0 ... S Charlton
10 0-00p HISTORIC HOUSE Easterby 7-11-0 ... A Brown
16 p04f MANELEC Towlson 8-11-0 ... Crank
17 00p-4 MILTON REGIS Leadbetter 6-11-0 ... Nolan
18 -0020 OUTLAW MAN Bramman 8-11-0 ... DOUBTFUL
19 000-0 QUARRY BANK Mrs Nesbitt 7-11-0 ... Balmer
20 040f RENNIS BAR Fairbairn 10-11-0 ... C Grant
21 3000 SANDICLIFFE Thompson 7-11-0 ... Mr Thomson 7
30 0f-00 ABERVANTER Todd 5-10-7 ... J J O'Neill
32 40-01 HIRAM TAGG Jefferson 5-10-7 ... Doughty
33 000 OFFLEYROOK Fisher 5-10-7 ... McCaskill 4
6-2 Emerald Emperor, 4 Sandicliffe, 6 Offleyrock, 7 Abervanter, 10 Milton Regis, 12 Rennis Bar, 14 others.

## Sedgefield selections

By Michael Seely
1.15 Malcolm's Pride. 1.45 Burn Nooka. 2.15 True Wish. 2.45 What a Coup. 3.15 Davidoff. 3.45 Emerald Emperor. 4.15 Jimmy Martin.

## Results from Leicester

Going: hurdles, soft; chase, good to soft

1.30 (1.31) SOMERBY HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £690: 2m)
THE THATCHER, ch c by Thatch — Jolie Fleur (H Joel) 11-0 A Turnell (3-1 fav) 1
Latest Love ... J Burke (9-2) 2
Left Bank ... P Scudamore (5-1) 3
TOTE: win 29p; places 18p, 21p, 24p. Dual F £1.85. CSF £1.83. R Turnell at Marlborough. ¾l, 4l. Le Gran Brun (13-2) 4th. 16 ran.

2.0 (2.0) GOLDEN MILLER PATTERN HURDLE (£3,178: 2m)
DASMAN, ch g by Tower Walk — A Deux (Sheik Fahad) 7-11-12 J Francome (5-2) 1
Goldspun ... P Scudamore (11-10 fav) 2
Dr Steve ... S Shilton (100-30) 3
TOTE: win 33p. Dual F 20p. CSF 52p. F Winter at Lambourn. 4l, ¾l. Voice of Progress (40-1) 4th.

2.30 (2.31) TRIAL CHASE (Handicap: £3,340: 3m)
MOOR CLOSE b g by Lear Jet — Jester's Dream (G Chatterton) 8-10-4 J J O'Neill (6-1) 1
Pillager ... R Rowe (7-2 jt-fav) 2
Grittar ... Mr C Saunders (14-1) 3
TOTE: win [illegible]; places 11p 18p 43p Dual F 69p. CSF [illegible]. M. H. Easterby at Great Habton. Nk, 6l. Roller-Coaster 7-2 jt-fav. Harwell [illegible] 4th 10 ran.

3.0 (3.2) [illegible] CHASE (£1,246: 2m)
FIXED PRICE b g by Jukebox — Highway — Flying Tequila (Mrs S Kearney) 8-10-12 Mr A Sharpe (11-1) 1
Royal Friend ... D de Haan (2-1 fav) 2
Queen of the Bogs ... A Webber (14-1) 3
TOTE: win £1.11; places 30p 10p 23p Dual F £1.81. CSF £3.27. Mrs M. Lifsell at Seven Stoke. 6l, 8l. Major Knight (6-1) 4th 8 ran.

3.30 (3.32) LEICESTERSHIRE CHASE (Maiden hunters: £556: 3m)
WELLANDS COPSE b g by Pirzan-Malin (C. Nash) 9-12-0 M. Wilkinson (11-2) 1
Bobby's Fox ... P. Mann (33-1) 2
More Culture ... A. J. Wilson (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win 59p; Places 22p, 67p, 34p. Dual £ £12.83. CSF £17.87. C. Nash at Kingston Lyle, Wantage. ¾l, 10l. Kaytad 9-2 fav. Tunnel Master (25-1) 4th. 14 ran.

4.00 (4.1) SOMERBY HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £690: 2m)
WEAVERS POINT ch c by Weavers Hall — Vavine (B. Arnold) 11-0 P. Tuck (9-4) 1
Besieged ... H. Davies (6-1) 2
On A Cloud ... P. Scudamore (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win 28p; Places 10p, 35p, 11p. Dual F 72p. CSF: £1.67. His Masters Voice (33-1) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Brave Gem, Raise A Hand.

PLACEPOT: £98.45.

## Plumpton

Going: soft

1.45 (1.47) SHEEKEYS CHASE (Novices: £1,113: 2m)
FURRY ROCK, ch g by Mon Capitaine — Some Fairy (R. McAlpine) 8-11-10 P. Blacker (4-7 fav) 1
Statist ... B Wright (14-1) 2
Righteous Fury ... R Rowell (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 14p; places, 10p, 52p, 20p. Dual F: £2.09. CSF: £1.07. J. Edwards at Ross on Wye. 15l, 8l. Henlow Gamble (5-1) 4th. 10 ran. Nr: Stodland.

2.15 (2.21) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £672: 2m)
QUAYSIDE BATTLE, ch g by Quayside — Candy Stripe (R Waugh) 5-11-1 P Blacker (11-2) 1
Charlie Muddle ... S Jobar (5-4 fav) 2
Original Step ... B Wright (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 44p; places, 13p, 12, 28p. Dual F: 37p. CSF: £1.28. J. Edwards at Ross on Wye. Nk, 1l. Iden Green (20-1) 4th. 9 ran.

2.45 (2.46) I.G. INDEX CHASE (Handicap: £1,812: 2m 3f 80yd)
RHEINRAY, b g by Cantab — Gorteen (H O'Neill) 7-11-8 P Blacker (5-2) 1
Wool Merchant ... A. Madgwick (9-2) 2
Rodney Parade ... R Goldstein (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 16p, 21p. Dual F: 71p. CSF: £1.36. H. O'Neill at Dorking. 12l, 15l. Saddlestore 2-1 fav. Jimpy (6-1) 4th. 6 ran.

3.15 (3.17) POYNINGS HURDLE (Selling: £798: 2m)
INDIAMIX DARE, b g by Mandamus — Ice Bird (Mrs D. Cousins) 6-11-3 M Hazlington (8-11 fav) 1
The Downs ... M Hammond (8-1) 2
Breeze Boy ... Mr N Babbage (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 10p, 15p, 46p. Dual F: 42p. CSF: 81p. J. Jenkins at Horsham. 10l, 6l. Nether Mill (12-1) 4th. 15 ran. Winner bought in for 2,500gns.

3.45 (3.48) CLAPPER CUP CHASE (Hunters: £1,278: 3m 1f)
LORD DAWSON ch g by Romany Air — Nancy Dawson (D. White) 8-11-7 Mrs R. White (11-4 fav) 1
Hesitation ... J. W. Dufosee (12-1) 2
Coolishall ... B. Munro-Wilson (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win 37p; Places: 18p, 30p, 35p. Dual £ £2.87. CSF: £3.87. D. White at Swindon. 2½l, 8l. Buck Royale (25-1) 4th. 16 ran.

4.15 (4.16) HICKSTEAD HURDLE (Novices: £1,062: 2½m)
TRACYS SPECIAL b h by High Top — Devasting (Ms J. Rubin) 5-11-9 S. Jobar (11-2) 1
Fitzherbert ... S. R. Davies (5-1) 2
Mon's Beau ... Mrs D. Grissell (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win 62p; Places 22p, 14p, 18p. Dual £ 91p. CSF: £3.53. R. Hannon at Marlborough. 1½l, 4l. Royal Swan 2-1 fav. Winsey (10-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Chair of Kildare, Gather No Moss.

PLACEPOT: £9.65.

☐ Dennis Atkins returns to action at Kelso on Friday when he will partner Fidler on the Hoof. The northheirn based jockey has been sidelined since cracking two ribs at Newcastle last Wednesday.

STATE OF GOING (official): Leicester: (chase) good to soft (hurdles) soft. Sedgefield: good. Tomorrow: Windsor: soft. Hereford: good.

هكذا من الأصل



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## SUPERDRUG

Britain's leading drug store chain require

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to assist in handling the company's property conveyancing requirements, and also to act as Company Secretary.
The position could be on a full or part-time basis, and hours arranged to suit the individual concerned. This position would be ideal for a professional person who has retired from a Solicitor's office or held a similar responsible position. Full experience of commercial property conveyancing and knowledge of the Companies Act 1981 regarding the position of a Company Secretary is essential. Superdrug is one of the UK's fastest expanding retail companies with modern offices situated near Croydon.
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*Cat. (53 illus.) £4*

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*Wednesday 3rd February at 11 am and 2.30 pm and following day at 11 am*
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*Sunday 7th February at 3 pm*
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*Sunday 7th February at 9.30 pm*
FINE FRENCH FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART AND TAPESTRIES *Illus. Cat. £5*

*Monday 8th February at 11 am*
FRENCH WALLPAPERS—PART II

*Monday 8th February at 4 pm*
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*Monday 8th February at 9.30 pm*
FURNITURE

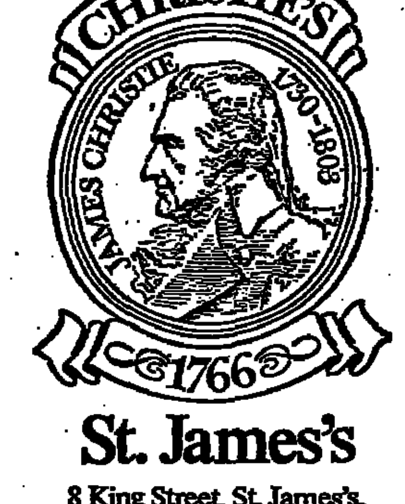
*Tuesday 9th February at 11 am*
DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS

*Tuesday 9th February at 4 pm*
SILVER AND PORCELAIN

*Tuesday 9th February at 9.30 pm*
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FINE EASTERN TEXTILES, RUGS AND CARPETS. Catalogue £2.80
Friday, 5 February at 11 a.m.
FINE CONTINENTAL PICTURES OF THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES. Catalogue £2.80
Tuesday, 9 February at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS. Catalogue £3.30
Tuesday, 9 February at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
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Sir Andrew Duff Gordon, Bt. Tel: (0242) 518999
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*Ref: R2702/T.*

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The salary on appointment will be in the range £8,863-£11,098, per annum, not necessarily at the minimum.
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Write in confidence by 12th February, 1982, giving full details (with dates) of experience and employment record, present salary and date available to: The Personnel Manager, The Law Society, The Law Society's Hall, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PL.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 2 February, 2 p.m.
CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Wednesday, 3 February, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS

Wednesday, 3 February, 2 p.m.
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*Illustrated catalogue £1.75 by post*

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Tuesday, 9 February, 1.30 p.m.
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"... But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son ... that we might receive the adoption of sons." Galatians 4: 4, 5.

## BIRTHS

BIRD.—On January 30, in Des Moines Iowa, to Brenda and Peter — a son (Matthew Charles).

BUCK. — On January 29th, at Cuckfield Hospital, to Penelope (nee Berg) and Graham—a son (Thomas Benjamin) a brother for Matthew and Naomi.

FAIRES.—On 29 January, 1982, to Diana (nee Scrimshaw) and Roland—a son (Henry Rupert).

FAIRWEATHER.—On January 30, to Nicola (nee McArthur) and Charles—a son.

FERGUSON.—On 30th January, to Nicola, wife of James—a daughter.

FISK.—On January 28, 1982, at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Caroline (nee Brebner) and Michael—a son (Mark Cameron).

FLEISCHMANN. — On January 31st, at Welbeck St Clinic, to Laureen and Robert, a first child —a son.

FRAZER.—On February 1st, 1982, at Queen Charlotte's, to Louise and Adrian—a son (Adam Alastair Lovat), a brother for Julian.

HODGSON.—On January 31st to Sally (née McLeod) and Lance —a son (Guy).

HOGARTH.—On January 30th, 1982, at Dulwich Hospital, to Margaret (née Allison) and Peter—a son (Ian Robert Ponder).

KETTLE.—On January 31, at St Mary's Hospital, to Elizabeth and Peter—a son (Jonathan Walter Lisle) a brother for Anthony.

LAMPLOUGH.—On January 29th, to Mandy (nee Pincott) and Shaun—a daughter (Jonanna Susan), a sister for Simon.

LAW.—On 27th January, 1982, to Philippa (nee Davenport) and Timothy—a second daughter (Marina Louise Duncan); 3040 Meadow Lake, Houston, Texas 77027.

PARKER.—On January 28th to Denise and Guy—a daughter (Nicola Katie), a sister for Melanie.

PERKINS.—On 29th January, at Basingstoke District Hospital, to Melissa (nee Milne) and Ian—a daughter.

PRIOR-WILLEARD.—On January 28th, at Pembury Hospital, to Penelope (nee Steen) and Christopher—a son (Mark).

READ.—On Sunday, 31st January, 1982, at the Welbeck Nursing Home, to Honeybunn (nee Forbes-Cockell) and Hastings—a daughter (Victoria Honeybun) a sister to Hastings Seton Claude.

SIMPSON.—On 28th January, in Paris to Caroline (nee Sacconey) and Richard—a son (William), a brother for Henry and Charles.

SORBY.—On January 29th to Susie (née Davies-Scourfield) and Mark—a daughter, a sister for Robert.

WESTON.—On 28th January, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Lorna and Nick—a son (Thomas James), a brother for Rebecca Louise.

## MARRIAGES

VINEY : MORRIS-JONES. — On January 30, 1982, at St Bartholomew-the-Great, Charles Viney to Rebecca Morris-Jones.

### RUBY WEDDING

SMITH : OLIVER WILLIAM, Ezra to Cynthia Desirée at St Emanuel, Mannamead, Plymouth, Devon, on 2nd February, 1942. Present address: Bashaw, Alberta, TOB OHO, Canada.

### GOLDEN WEDDING

MISSEN:ALSTEAD.—On 2nd February, 1932 at Wigan Parish Church by the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, Leslie Robert to Muriel Sarah. Now at 34 Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

## DEATHS

ADAMSON, GARETH. — On 29th January, 1982.

ALLAN, A. H. (nee Stephens).— On January 22nd. Funeral took place, January 29th, at Ford, West Sussex.

AMYOT.—On January 31, Robin greatly loved wife of Etienne Amyot, peacefully in her sleep after a long illness. Funeral private. No letters or flowers please, but if desired a donation to the British Heart Foundation.

ANDREWS.—On 27th January, peacefully, Dorothy Charlotte (Dossy) (nee Rickeard), aged 92, beloved daughter of Jimmy David Andrews. Service at St. Paul's Church, Hartington Road, Grove Park, London, W.4, at 3 p.m., Wednesday, February 3rd, and afterwards at 26 Hart-[illegible]

## DEATHS

GOULDSWORTHY.—On Jan. 28th, Roy John, MBE, TD, of Meadowland, Arlingham, Glos. and 11 Evelyn Court, Cheltenham. Funeral service Christchurch, Cheltenham, on Friday, February 5th at 2.30. No mourning, no flowers, donations to National Association of Boys' Clubs Adventure Training Account.

GOW.—On January 29th, 1982, Alan Harper, beloved husband of Nancy (Ann). Private cremation. Donations if desired to Churchill Hospital, Chest Unit, Headington, Oxford.

GRINLING. — On January 29th, 1982, Antony Gibbons, M.B.E., M.C., aged 86, after a long illness patiently borne. Beloved husband of Cicely and father of Jasper, Mandy, Judy and Tessa. Funeral private at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, at 12.30 on Wednesday, February 3rd. No flowers. Donations please to the Royal National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland St., London, W.1. Thanksgiving service at St. Peter's Church, Dyrham, nr. Bath, at noon on Saturday, March 13th.

HOBBS.—On January 29th in London the Reverend Henry Cecil, JP, MA. Dearly loved husband of Margaret and father of Patricia and Christopher. Funeral in Plaxtol Church, Friday, February 5th, 3 p.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only but donations if desired may be sent to Plaxtol Church c/o Treasurer "Morningside".

HOLLOWAY.—On January 30th, 1982, peacefully at a Littlehampton nursing home, aged 91 years. Stanley Holloway, OBE. Adored husband of "Laney" and father of Joan, Paddy, John, Mary and Julian and grandfather of Karin, Brian, Roy, Timothy and Sophie. Cremation private. Family flowers only please but donations for "The Actors Charitable Trust" may be sent c/o and all enquiries to F. A. Holland and Son, Terminus Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex. Telephone Littlehampton 3939.

HORTON-SMITH. — On January 30th, suddenly, at home, Montrose, Sheets Heath, Brookwood, Surrey, David Alexander Graham, aged 71 years. Beloved husband of Margaret and loving father of Robert and Catherine, and grandfather of [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HELEN O'CONNOR, DECEASED
MRS ZILLE KENNA

Will any person knowing the whereabouts of Mrs Zille O'Connor Kenna, sometime residing at Epsom, England, thereafter in U.S.A. and latterly residing at Malta, please communicate with the undernoted Firm as soon as possible.

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SCRABBLERS: Entry forms for National Scrabble Championship 1982, from Gyles Brandreth, N.S.C., P.O. Box 3, Eros House, Feltham, Middx TW14 0TG. No entry fee, but please send stamped addressed envelope.

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Spanish conversation. 9.35 French language. 9.53 Spanish conversation. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 Religious and Moral Education. 11.00 With Captain Cook on his final voyage of exploration. 11.17 Television Club. 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Measure for Measure. 12.05 Willy Russell — playwright. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One With two explorers — Roger Chapman and John Blashford-Snell. 1.45 Bod and the Cherry Tree. *For the very young (r).* 2.00 You and Me. For four and five-year olds. 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Electricity in Music. 2.40 Communicate! The cartoonist. 3.00 Interval. 3.10 Tomos a Titw. Welsh comedy series. 3.40 So You Want to Stop Smoking? (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown *earlier on BBC2*).
4.20 Cartoon: Secret Squirrel in Not so idle Idol (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Tony Aitken reads part two of The Eggbox Brontosaurus.
4.40 Animal Magic. Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkin take a look at animals past, present and future.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround.
5.15 Grange Hill. Episode nine of the secondary school drama.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide introduced by David Dimbleby and Frank Bough.
6.55 *Cartoon: Bugs Bunny in Hare Devil Hare.*
7.05 Doctor Who. Part two of Kinda starring Peter Davison and Richard Todd.
7.30 A Question of Sport. A quiz between two teams — one led by Bill Beaumont, the other by Willie Carson.
8.00 Terry and June. Domestic comedy series.
8.30 Solo. Felicity Kendall stars as Gemma — a liberated lady (r).

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Play for Today: Life After Death by Rachel Billington. A touching story about the first days of widowhood. We follow Meg Spence (Dorothy Tutin) from the time she registers her husband's death to the day of his funeral. Meg has three grown up children *by her side but they are going through* crises of their own. It is through her friends, the priest and the doctor that she manages to cope with her dramatically changed life. But it is not all pathos — there are some *humorous moments as well.*
10.40 Don Williams in Concert. A recording of the country singer's performance at the New London Theatre.
11.23 News headlines.
11.25 American Attitudes. The first of a new series of four interviews with prominent Americans. Tonight Richard Kershaw talks to columnist, George Will.
11.55 *Weather.*

## BBC 2

11.00 Play School presented by Sarah Long and Don Spencer. The story is Mirror Mix-Up by Margaret Joy. 11.25 Closedown. 3.55 Reflections Ireland: A view of his country by Irishman Patrick Carey (r).

Phil Drabble: BBC 2 9.25pm

4.15 A Year in the Life of Viscount Weymouth (r).
5.05 World Skiing Championships: David Vine introduces highlights of the Men's Combined Slalom from Haus, Austria.
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Below Zero* (1930). They find a bulging wallet in the street.
6.00 The Waltons: Stories centred *on a hill-billy family during the* Thirties and Forties.
6.50 News with subtitles.
6.55 Film: The Picture Show Man (1977) starring Rod Taylor and John Meillon. The story of a picture show man who travels around the outback communities of Australia.
8.30 Russell Harty. His guests are *Harvey Smith, Sharron Davies,* Harry Nagelsztajn and Manya Kornblit.

9.00 Pot Black: The fifth game in this snooker *competition is between the* holder, Cliff Thorburn of Canada and David Taylor, a former World Amateur Champion.
9.25 *One Man and His Dog:* The first round of the BBC television International Sheepdog Championship. Introduced from the trials course at Rhiwlas *Home Farm by Phil Drabble.*
10.05 Arena: Here They Kill People For It. Novelist D. M. Thomas traces the life of the Russian poet Osip Mandelstam who died *in a prison camp in Siberia* sometime during the 1930s.
10.50 Newsnight: Robin Denselow interviews Ghana's leader, Flt. Lt. Jerry Rawlins. Ends at 11.40.

## ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Visiting an amusement park 9.53 City Life in poetry and song. 10.18 Simple maths. 10.33 Part four of Macbeth. 11.03 Basic Maths. 11.22 *Birdwatching in London.* 11.39 German conversation. 12.00 Button Moon. Space adventures for the very young. 12.10 Let's Pretend. The difference between a see-saw and a bench. 12.30 The Sullivans. An Australian family during *World War Two.* 1.00 News 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson and Trevor Hyett are joined by journalists Anthony Howard and Peregrine *Worsthorne in a review of the month's news.* 2.45 Born and Bred. The Tonsleys and the Benges are thrown into confusion when an aging chorus girl turns up (r). 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. American high school comedy series starring John Travolta.

4.15 Cartoon: Dangermouse and his aide Penfold fight the evil Baron Greenback.
4.20 Emu's World. with Rod Hull and his *uncontrollable pet.*
4.45 CB-Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people.
5.15 *Emmerdale Farm.* Jackie Merrick is becoming unpredictable.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee, in the second of three programmes on alcoholism, talks about *Accept, a community centre for the* prevention and cure of the problem.
6.30 Crossroads. Carole Sands becomes a trainee mechanic.
6.55 Reporting London introduced by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 Jim Davidson Show. The popular comedian's guests are Bob Todd and Chas and Dave.
8.00 Don't Rock the Boat. Comedy series about a boatyard owner, his young wife and grown up sons.
8.30 Top of the World. Eamonn Andrews introduces another round of the *inter-continental quiz.*

9.00 Muck and Brass: Our Green and Pleasant Land. Tom Craig's plans to develop *Spook's Hole is threatened by the illegal* dumping of toxic waste. A child who falls off his bike is burnt by the waste and his parents take legal action to make the illegal dumping public knowledge. Mel Smith stars *as the shifty entrepreneur, Tom Craig.*
10.00 News.
10.30 Test Tube Explosion. A documentary about the development that brings hope to childless couples. For the first time cameras are allowed into the Bourn Hall clinic to watch the work of the pioneers of the test tube method, Patrick Steptoe and Dr Bob Edwards.
11.30 Kaz. Our hero suspects that the judge who is presiding over his client's case is in need of a psychiatrist.
12.25 Close with Quentin Crisp.

Dorothy Tutin as Meg in Life After Death (BBC 1 9.25pm)

## CHOICE

● Television South's first networked documentary is on the highly controversial subject of test tube babies. In **TEST TUBE EXPLOSION** (ITV 10.30pm) the pioneering team of Steptoe and Edwards are interviewed at length and shown at work in Bourn Hall, their Cambridge clinic. Although the technique is bringing hope to many childless couples, disquiet is felt in *some quarters and one such,* Dr Michael Thomas, Chairman of the BMA Ethics committee, is to ask his committee to recommend to the BMA Council a moratorium on the *test tube programme. One person* who would disagree with Dr Thomas is Maria Curtis. She gave birth to a healthy girl in September after treatment at Bourn Hall and it is her *case history which is followed in the* programme. There is also exclusive film of the Caesarean birth of the first American test tube baby and news from Australia where there have been fourteen successful births. What of the future? The freezing of animal embryos has been a success for the past nine years. Can the same technique, resulting in a human embryo bank, be as successful? Will it be possible to clone humans? Steptoe and Edwards speak frankly of their aspirations

● In **ARENA** (BBC2 10.05pm) D. M. Thomas traces the career of Russian poet Osip Mandelstam, considered by some to be one of the great poets of the 20th century. He died sometime during the 1930s in a Siberian *prison camp* where he was sent for publishing an Ode to Stalin. Included in the programme is exclusive footage of an interview with his widow, Nadezhda, filmed *secretly in her Moscow flat in 1973*

● David Attenborough presents the first in a new twenty-six part series entitled **ANIMAL LANGUAGE** (Radio 4 7.50pm) The series, which is split into thirteen-part halves — the latter half to be transmitted later in the year — explores the sophisticated auditory systems of communication between animals. Beginning with a four-month-old baby boy the programme illustrates how a helpless animal can summon aid if needed by the simple process of making a noise — in the baby's case, by crying. Recordings of animal sounds are examined and explanations of what they mean and why the animal is making the noise are proffered. Later in the series there are visits to research establishments around the would to hear of the latest developments in man's search to understand animals and to make the fairytale character of Dr Dolittle a reality

## Radio 4

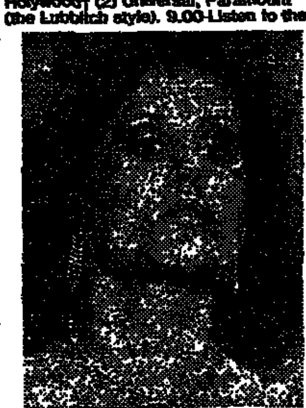
6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday call. Energy saving
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 *Morning Story:* 'Dancing Class' by Susan Gregory.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'Abide with Me' by Lois Fulker.
11.35 Wildlife. Listeners' letters and suggested topics.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote...Unquote†
12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 A Pair of Blue Eyes by Thomas Hardy (final part).†
4.00 Places of Pilgrimage (4) Glastonbury.
4.15 Children in Trouble. An investigation of a revolutionary new system of dealing with juvenile delinquents.
4.45 Story Time: 'Marital Rites' by Margaret Forster (7).
5.00 PM: News magazine.
6.00 News.
6.30 Never Too Late Thora Hird, Avis Bunnage, Megs Jenkins in 'Memorial Day'.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Animal Language Narrated by David Attenborough (1) Communication.†
8.20 A Memoir of Uncle Fred. A portrait of Fred Gaisberg, a pioneer of gramophone recording.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Legal, Decent, Honest and Truthful A comedy series.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Portrait of the Artist As A Young Man" by James Joyce (12).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Waters Forecast.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Haydn, Hummel, Ives; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Kodaly, Hindemith, Reicha; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers. Albinoni and Marcello; records.†
9.50 Piano Duets. Thomas Pitfield, York Bowen, Pamela Harrison, *Bernard Stevens,* Adrian Williams.†
10.30 Brahms. Chamber music recital.†
11.10 Songs of Meadow, Brook and Sea. Song recital: Schubert, Faure, Finzi.†
11.50 Northern Sinfonia Concert. Part 1: Bartok, Mozart.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Northern Sinfonia, Part 2: *Lennox Berkeley,* Mozart.†
2.15 Baroque Cantatas and Songs. Recital: Bassani, Caccini, Purcell, Handel.†
2.50 Music in a Historic Setting. Piano recital: Chopin, Schumann.†
4.25 Jazz Today. Charles Fox with records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Natalie Wheen.†
7.00 Folk Tunes for Piano. Piano recital by David Owen Norris; arr. Howells, arr. Moeran, Peter Maxwell Davies, arr. Grainger.†
7.30 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. Concert direct from the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. Part 1: Haydn, Edward Cowie (his concert for orchestra).†
8.20 Lessons. 'A' short story by Morris Lurie. The reader is Denis Lill.
8.40 Concert. Part 2: Brahms. (Violin concerto in D)†.
9.30 Haydn's First Quartet. String Quartet recital. Given by the Salomon Quartet.†
10.05 Huntsman, Rest! Thy Chase is Done. Music for Chorus and Horns: Weber, Schumann, Nicolai Tcherepnin, Stravinsky, Schubert arr. Brahms, Mendelssohn.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Jean Francaix on record. Played by Peter Graeme (oboe), Gervase de Peyer (clarinet) and William Waterhouse (bassoon).†

## Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 1.45 Sports Desk. 2.00 pm Ed Stewart † including 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.45 Sports Desk News; Sport Desk 5.45. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sports Desk. 8.00 The Golden Age Of Holywood† (2) Universal, Paramount (the Lubbitch style). 9.00 Listen to the Band† featuring the Hymac Band. 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 One Man's Variety (new series) presented this week by Ray Alan and Lord Charles. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight, including 12.0 am Midnight Newsroom — Weather† from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and The Night and the Music.†



Fiona Richmond: Radio 4 12.27pm

## Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout: Young people meet for discussion of their views. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

## World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Ploughman of the Moon. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 *Europa.* 8.30 *Pageant of the Past.* 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 The End of the Affair. 10.30 Musician At Large. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Musical Memories. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09. Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 A Murder of Quality. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 A Word in Edgeways. 9.45 Short Story. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Backtracking. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The King of Instruments. 2.30 Pageant of the Past. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. *BBC Radio London* MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

### BBC1

HTV CYMRU/WALES 9.00-9.10 Closedown. 9.10-9.35 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.10-3.40 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Rownd Y Byd. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.05-7.30 Heddiw. 11.55 News and weather. SCOTLAND 11.17 am-11.38 For Schools: Let's See: Messages. 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.10-3.40 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.25-12.20 am Omnibus. 12.20 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 10.35 am-11.00 For Schools: Green Peas and Barley O. 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.10-3.40 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 8.30-9.00 As I Roved Out. 11.55 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 12.00 Close.

### HTV WEST

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News 6.30 Arthur of the Britons. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Amazing Years of Cinema: Westerns. 12.00 Closedown.

### HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35am-9.50 Am Gymru. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. *12.00-12.10pm Y Llyslau Llon.* 4.15-4.45 Camigami. 5.10-5.20 Mr Magoo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30 Pethau Prin. 11.15 Test-Tube Explosion. 12.15am Closedown.

### GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 *Take the High Road.* 2.30-2.45 Old Salts: Retired naval officer Bill Colbeck talks about his experiences in the Atlantic. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 This is your right 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Ladies' Man. 12.00 Around about Midnight *new live show with music,* entertainment and news. 12.35 am Closedown.

### BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

### ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 3.45-*4.15 Does the team think.* 6.00 *About* Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 am Bit of a Pantomime.

### TSW

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. *5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00* Today South West. 6.30 Does The Team Think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 11.30 Danger UXB. 12.30am Postcript. 12.36 Closedown.

### ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Does the Team Think? *Chaired by Tim Brook-Taylor.* 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

### TVS

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 TVS *News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team* Think? 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Vegas. 12.30 am Company.

### SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Club. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Electric Theatre Show: Michael Caine. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 5.15 Tiddler's Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. *6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30* Take the High Road. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Ladies Man. 12.05am Butlin's Grandmaster Darts. 12.35 Closedown.

### TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25am Good word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Riordans. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Two of Us. 12.00 That's the Way to Do it. 12.05 am Closedown.

### CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think?: Chaired by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15-5.45 Radio: New series. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35 Butlin's Grandmaster Darts. 12.05 am Jazz and Blues: *Dave Bruback quartet* 12.35 Closedown.

### YORKSHIRE

As *Thames except:* 12.30pm-1.00 Does the Team Think? 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 *Barney Miller.* 12.00 Closedown.

### CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 *News. 3.45-4.15* Square One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Does the Team Think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin, 11.30 Danger UXB. 12.30am Closedown.

### GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Two of Us. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show: "Ben Vereen" 12.25 am *News. 12.30 Closedown.*

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

# Entertainments Guide

## ENTERTAINMENTS

CC: Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

## OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tomor, Sat 7.00: THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Thurs 7.00: AIDA Fri 7.30 DIE FLEDERMAUS. 104 balcony seats avail from 10am on day.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tomor & Fri at 7.00. Les Contes d'Hoffmann (Domingo sings Hoffmann ton't. Lewis sings Hoffmann on Fri). Thurs & Mon at 7.30. La Boheme.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tomor at 7.30. Manon. Sat at 7.30. Swan Lake.

OLD VIC 928 7616 Musica Nel Chiostro with MARIUS GORING. New vers of Mozart's ZAIDE by Italo Calvino. Tomor, Fri, Sat 7.30 pm. Seats avail all perfs.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. See under Theatres for JOSEPH & THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT
THIS SUNDAY 7.30pm GALA PERFORMANCE see Concerts. Spring Opera & Dance Subscription Season. Tel: 01-278 0855 for brochure, any time day or night.

## CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8 LPO Gustav Kuhn. Peter Katin. Berlioz: Overture, Benvenuto Cellini; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 4; Dvorak: Symphony No 9 (From the New World).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10am to 6pm. 01-278 0871. Sunday Feb 7 at 7.30pm GALA PERFORMANCE by distinguished past students of the Guildhall School. Singers, Actors & Instrumentalists including Sir *Geraint Evans, Cyril Fletcher,* Erich Gruenberg, Benjamin Luxon, Vilem Tausky, Pauline Tinsley.

## THEATRES

ADELPHI s cc 01-836 7611

AMBASSADORS 836 1171. Group Sales 379 6061. Eves 8pm. TODAY Mat 3 & Sat Mat 5. Tkts £6, £5, £4, £3.
ROSEMARY LEACH DAVID SWIFT
"It's a charming story and is put over superlatively by Rosemary Leach and David Swift" Naseem Kahn.
84 CHARING CROSS ROAD
by *Helene Hanff*
"The West End can offer more exciting evenings but none more pleasurable" Francis King, Sun. Tel. "GEM OF A SHOW" Madeleine Harmsworth, Sun Mirror.

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Vict. Stn)
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
PETULA CLARK
"A huge and manifest success" BBC. Evgs 7.30, Mats Weds & Sat 2.30. Box Office 10am-8pm. In person/phone/post/SAE. SPECIAL HOT LINES 01-828 8665/6/7. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 01-834 6919/6184. TELEDATA (Instant 24hrs confirmed), Credit Card Bookings 01-200 0200. GROUP SALES 01-379 6061. LONDON'S GREATEST VALUE BOOKING TO 15 MAY GOOD SEATS FROM £2.50 AVAILABLE AT DOOR BOOK NOW FOR THE GREATEST NIGHT OF YOUR LIFE

APOLLO THEATRE Shaftesbury Ave. S CC 01-437 2663. OPENS February 23 LEO McKERN in "THE HOUSEKEEPER". Group Sales. 01-379 6061.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. The Number of the Beast by Snoo Wilson from Thurs 8pm.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE 01-836 1488. Party Bookings 01-836 2379.
JON PERTWEE
UNA STUBBS GEOFFREY BAYLDON
in
WORZEL GUMMIDGE
"A piece of sparkling theatrical illusion, the spell is never broken... children of every age deserve a show like this." — Jack Tinker — Daily Mail. Evgs 7.30. Mats Wed & Sat 2.30 pm. Some seats available for today's perf.

CHURCHILL Bromley, Kent. CC (460 6677/5838) Tonight 7.45. Sat 4.30 & 8. Thurs 2.30 Maurice Colbourne & Lynsey de Paul
SHRIEK!
by Iain Blair. World Premiere.

COMEDY THEATRE S 930 2578. Credit card Bkgs 839 1438 Grp Sales 379 6061. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 8.15. Mat Thurs 3, Sat 5.15. Prices £2.80-£7.00. (Not suitable for children).
STEAMING
By NELL DUNN
VOTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. Swet Awards 1981
GEORGINA HALE — "A comic tour de force" Std. "Overwhelming warm-heartedness and dazzling performances" Gdn. "Funny and touching" D. Exp. "A SEXY LIFE-AFFIRMING SHOW" Times. RED CROSS APPEAL FOR POLAND.

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122. CC 836 9837. Grp. Sales 379 6061. Eves. 7.45, ½ price Mat. Thurs 3. Sat 5 & 8.15.
SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART
in
The Beastly Beatitudes of BALTHAZAR B
by J. P. DONLEAVY
"A REAL RARITY, A ROARING COMEDY. STRONGLY AN AFFIRMATION OF LIFE AND THE VARIETIES OF LOVE, FROM THE COARSE TO THE SUBLIME." Times. Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Charco & tkt. for £7.80. 930 4740.

FORTUNE THEATRE 836 2238 'S' Russell St. Covent Garden.
JOHN BARDON
as the legendary
MAX MILLER
in HERE'S A FUNNY THING by R. W. Shakespeare. "MAGIC! A LEGEND RECREATED" D. EXP. "ADORABLE SEQUENCES OF MINOR FILTH AND FUN." Gdn. Mon-Thur 8pm, Fri & Sat 6 & 9pm. £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.00. Lowest ticket prices in West End!

FRENCH INSTITUTE, 17 Queensberry Place, SW7, South Kensington 589 6211 ext 40. Thurs 11 Feb at 7.30pm "MY DARLING CHIP-CHIP", an entertainment devised from GEORGE SAND's letters and CHOPIN's music, with D. Livingstone & O. Williams, directed by Rennie Wright. Tickets: £2.50 & £2.00.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, 17 Queensberry Place, SW7. South Kensington. Wedn 17 Feb at 7.30pm. "FOLKLORE AUVERGNAT" — songs and dance from AUVERGNE in association with 'Les Auvergnats de Grande-Bretagne'. Tickets £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, £0.75. Tel 589 6211 ext 40.

GARRICK S CC 836 4601. Evs 8.00 Mats Wed 3.00, Sats 5.00 & 8.00. 11th HYSTERICAL YEAR. LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD:
NO SEX PLEASE — WE'RE BRITISH
2 HRS OF NON-STOP LAUGHTER
Directed by Allan Davis. Group sales box office 379 6061. Credit Cards bookings 930 0731.

GLOBE S CC 437 1592. 439 6770/6779. See the new comedy hit with WILLIAM RUSHTON, JOHN FORTUNE, MADGE RYAN and PETER JONES in
PASS THE BUTLER
by Eric Idle. Directed by Jonathan Lynn. "KEPT ITS FIRST NIGHT AUDIENCE LAUGHING CONTINUOUSLY" D. Tel. Mon-Thur 8.0 Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.45. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

GREENWICH S cc 01-858 7755. Evenings 7.45 Mat Sats 2.30. SEASON'S GREETINGS By Alan Ayckbourn. "One of Ayckbourn's best" Gdn. "Splendid... a top-class evening" FT.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Tues to Sat (and 15 to 20 Feb). Dnr 7. Show 8. MACREADY written and performed by Frank Barrie. "Brilliant, wonderfully alive" Times.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Broadway Musical
BARNUM
"THE GREATEST SHOW IN ..."

PICCADILLY S. 437 4506 CC 379 6565. Grp Sales 01-836 3962/379 6061. Prestel Bkgs Key 220242# Mon-Fri 7.30 Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.30 & 8.15.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's hit comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980

ST. MARTIN'S. CC 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
30th YEAR
SORRY. No reduced prices from any source but seats bkble from £2.50.

COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) Neil Simon's IT HURTS ONLY WHEN I LAUGH (AA). Cont progs 1.30, 3.50, 6.05, 8.25.

CURZON. Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE WOMAN NEXT DOOR (AA): Eng. subtitles. "This film outclasses all of Truffaut's films..." R Road, Gdn. Film at 2.00 (not Sun), 4.05, 6.20, and 8.40.

## ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. 629 6176. 109th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 19 Feb. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30: Thurs until 7.

ANTHONY d' OFFAY 9 & 23 Dering St., W1. British Drawings & Watercolours 1890-1940/Gilbert & George.

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St., W1. BRITISH DRAWINGS 1910-1980. Until 20 Feb: 437 1230.

BRITISH LIBRARY Great Russell St., London WC1. Famous Books in Science. *Until Feb 28.* Japanese Popular Literature of the Edo Period. Until June 27. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY 19 Cork St W1 734 7984 PHILIP SUTTON Watercolours.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY.
15 Motcomb St., SW1. 235 9141 ALBERT GOODWIN R.W.S. 1845-1932 From Jan 28-Feb 9. 9.30-5.30 daily. Sats 10-5.

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY 20 Russell St. WC2. 836 1139. Winter Exhibition Early British Watercolours. Dly. 10-5.30. Thurs 7. Sats 12.30.

Exhibition of COLOUR PRINTS
Etchings & Lithographs from BONNARD TO DE STAEL
William Weston Gallery
7 Royal Arcade Albemarle St. W1.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond St., W1. 01-629 5116
JAMES COWIE PAINTINGS
EDWARD BARNSLEY FURNITURE

HUBERT DALWOOD
GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St. W1 493 2488. Sculpture 1956-70. NEW ART CENTRE, 41 Sloane St. SW1. 235 5844. Sculpture 1971-75.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St. W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St. W1. 499 5058. Original Prints by MATISSE, MIRO, PICASSO, etc.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St. W1 ALEX KATZ — RECENT PAINTINGS, until 6 Feb. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30

NICOLA JACOBS GALLERY, 9 Cork Street, London, W1. Tel: 437 3868. COLIN SMITH PAINTINGS. Until 11th February.

REDFERN GALLERY. ROBERT YOUNG, an exhibition of New Works. Paintings, Papiers, Collés: *Drawings and Prints,* February 4th-25th: 20 Cork Street, London. W1. Mon-Fri 10-12, Sats 10-12.30.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. THE ART OF THE RADIO TIMES 1923-1981. Until 21 Feb. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

WARWICK ARTS TRUST 33 Warwick Sq. London SW1. Polly Hope Soft Art and Drawings. 1973-82 Until 20th February. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sat 10-1.

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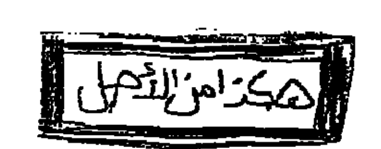
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i.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue *the deadline is 5.30pm on Friday.* On all *cancellations* a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

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| **Personal Columns** | £3.25 per line (min 2 lines)<br>£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)<br>*£20.00 per cm full display* (min 3 cms) |
| **Appointments** | £3.25 per line (min 2 lines)<br>£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)<br>£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms) |
| **Property** | £3.25 per line (min 2 lines)<br>£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)<br>£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms) |
| **Weekend Shoparound** | £14.00 per cm full *display* (min 5 cms) |
| **Court Circular** | £5.00 per line |
| **Box Numbers** | £5.00 |



# De Lorean blames sales fall

Continued from page one

valuable records. "We are still suffering gross inefficiences because of that. We were derelict in not having second copies but we were going so fast we did not have the people to duplicate these things. It was a serious blow. It cost us an almost incalculable amount of money."

He said the car had tremendous consumer acceptance. "In November we had firm, legally enforceable, dealer orders for about 5,000 cars for the following quarter. We felt cool, calm and confident that everything was wonderful."

But then the sale of new cars dropped sharply. "Annual sales fell from 8.3 million units in November to six million in December and under six million in January. Suddenly the industry went into the ash can.

"With these firm orders we set our production schedule and started to deliver. We have never been adequately capitalized. We have always worked on the basis that as fast as we build a car we have to sell it.

"In the meantime dealers suddenly told us that with the marketing slowdown they could not take the cars."

Everybody was questioning the company's financial viability but the car was close to the quality of any car built in the world. "The worst is behind us and we need to re-establish the financial credibility of the company."

There had been misunderstandings about his personal *interests. Three times he had* offered to give his shares back to the Government.

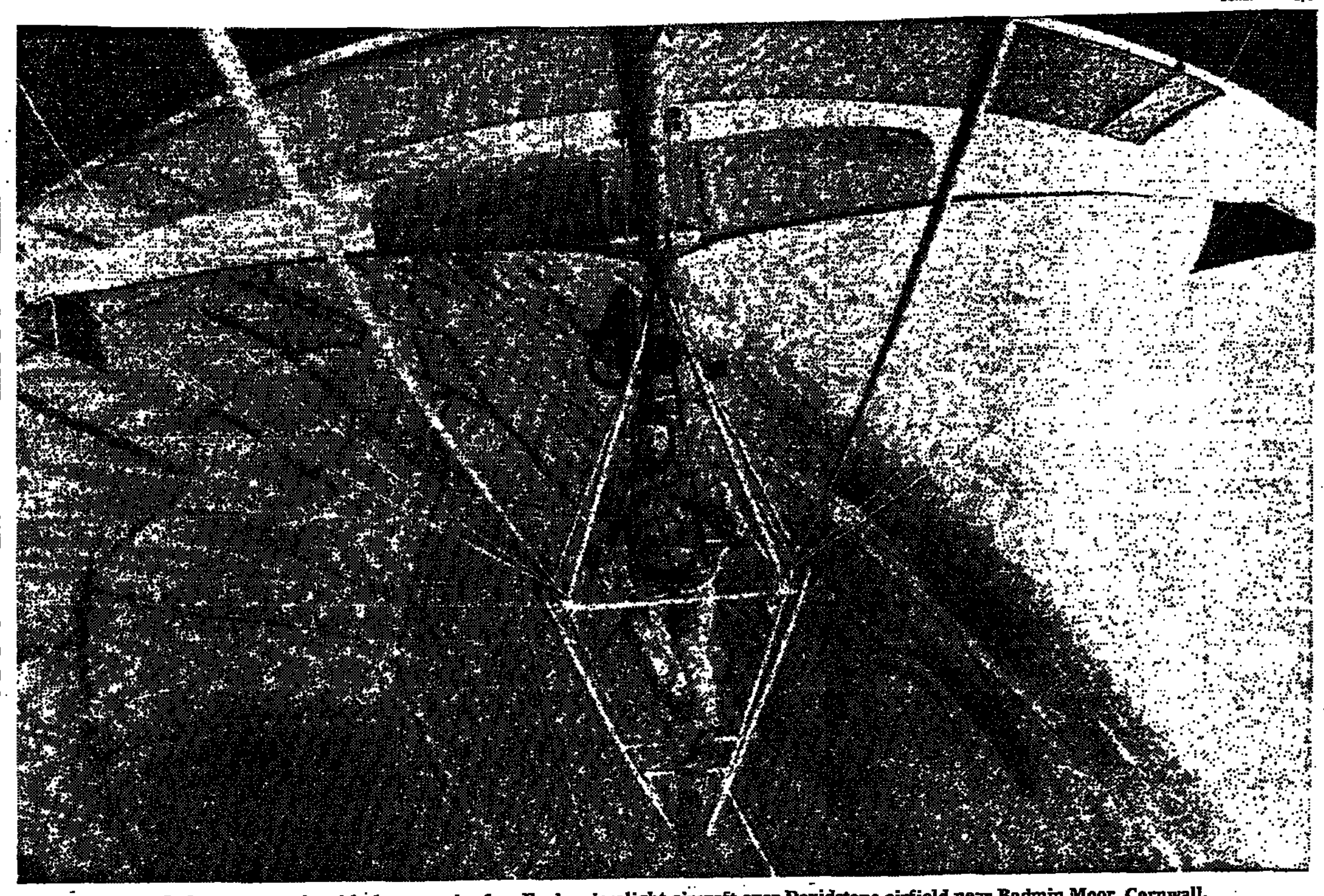
The company's assets were on the balance sheet at £35m. "That is not a sick, insolvent company. It is important that if people are well on tthe balance sheet at £35m. the taxpayers' money they should not make statements that are detrimental to our continued existence."

He still hoped that a private investor would emerge to purchase or merge the company. "We are looking hard for one, for a totally non-government company so that we can fulfil the market potential. We are still selling the car. even with this terrible publicity, at the rate of 10,000 to 12,000 cars a year.

"That is more than enough to sustain the workforce we have now. With a little bit of favourable publicity there is no question in my mind that we could be employing 2,700 people again by the spring."

The company had made $5.7m profit in the quarter ended August 31 last year and $4m in the quarter to November 30.

Jonathan Player



Mr Ian Stokes gets to grip with the controls of an Eagle microlight aircraft over Davidstone airfield near Bodmin Moor, Cornwall.

# High flying in the bargain basement

By Ronald Faux

Private flying in Britain, depressed by high fuel costs and competition from American flying schools, could be helped by the revolution that has begun in lightweight aviation.

The Civil Aviation Authority has drawn up its proposals for the operation of microlight aircraft which leave the day-to-day running of the sport to the pilots and allow the trainees to count their hours spent in the cheap microlights towards their training for a conventional private pilot's licence. The saving in the cost of a licence could amount to more than £1,000.

Several flying schools plan to introduce the option of training on microlight aircraft as a means of bringing private flying closer to the average pocket.

Microlights are the breed of aircraft that developed from the United States space programme and range from powered hang gliders to new types of rigid-wing lightweight planes that offer exciting flying for a fraction of the normal cost.

The development is welcomed by the Aircraft Owners and Pilots' Association and by *many flying schools in Britain.*

The British Microlight Aircraft Association (BMAA), the governing body of the sport, is reassured that the Civil Aviation Authority seems prepared to regulate with a soft touch and hopes to delegate responsibility for training, safety and ensuring that the small aircraft are airworthy, largely to the BMAA.

It calculates that with all the new regulations in force, flying a microlight should cost no more than £6 an hour compared with at least £40 an hour to train on a conventional aircraft, which microlight pilots are apt to refer to as "spam cans".

But because of the crowded airspace over Britain, with a plethora of controlled zones, air corridors and areas used by low flying military aircraft, there had been fears the Government might stifle the new sport with restrictions since microlights can fly from any field that is big and flat enough and because they do not possess the range of instrument and radio found on normal planes.

Instead the Civil Aviation Authority has insisted only that pilots should be physically fit, properly trained in aviation law and flight rules and taught the technical aspects of microlight flying.

The weight and wing loading restrictions on microlight aircraft ensure that they are slow-flying and likely to be very stable. New models arrive from the United States and Australia in remarkable numbers and within the limits the designers have produced aircraft able to cruise at 60 mph and climb at 1,000 ft a minute. They are single or twin seat aircraft and cost between £2,000 and £4,000.

One company dealing in a particularly lively machine begins by training pilots in a conventional aircraft for seven or eight hours. "If we have any doubts about the person wanting to buy one of our aircraft, we keep the propellor until we are absolutely sure that he is safe", an instructor said. The new regulations that come fully into operation this year will move this responsibility largely to the BMAA.

The association's membership has risen from 400 to 1,800 in a year and the expectation is that in three years' time 5,000 pilots will be qualified or under training.

*Pilot* magazine, which covers business and pleasure flying, recently surveyed the microlight scene and pointed to the sharp improvements that have been made in strength, reliability and lower noise levels. "No longer can the establishment regard the BMAA as a bunch of oil-stained cloud muggers with flies stuck in their teeth", *Pilot* declared.

There have been accidents. Three pilots have died flying the machines in the past three years, one because it is thought he overstressed the machine and the others because the aircraft took off incorrectly rigged.

The microlight pilot sits strapped to his seat with the elements rushing past him; exhilarating on a fine day but impossible in cold, wind or cloud. The sport will be governed as much by the weather as the Civil Aviation Authority.

Mr Ron Bott, secretary of the BMAA, claimed that the *success rate in training spoke* for itself. "They are slow-flying machines which means that if they crash the pilot can normally walk away. The people who take up the sport are generally hang glider pilots, holders of expired private pilot's licences who cannot afford to fly on normal aircraft and people who simply take it up because they have always had a frustrated urge to fly. The spirits of Icarus and Biggles are alive and well it seems, and airborn in microlights.

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

# Lawson missile fails to vaporise Benn

Britain's nuclear power programme was the subject of the main debate yesterday.

In the opening speech, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy and reputedly one of the Cabinet hawks, used a nuclear weapon on Mr Tony Benn, who was in a hardened site on the Labour backbenches. *Mr Benn survived.*

As all those right-wing apologists for civil defence had always predicted, if Lawson were ever used many citizens would still survive.

Not that Mr Lawson would accept that he had done anything other than take out Mr Benn as a major nuclear power. But politicians never agree as to whether, in an argument, they have been blown to bits. Mr Benn went on to make a confident speech.

The weapons system which Mr Lawson deployed was a quotation from one of Mr Benn's speeches as Secretary for Energy in 1978. Mr Benn had put in a good word for the PWR (Pressurized Water Reactor).

Since then, hysteria about even the peaceful use of nuclear power has become a recreation of the Higher Education left. So Mr Benn has changed his attitude and become much more critical of the PWR. He has to follow the polytechnic masses, for he is their leader.

At least, this is no doubt how Mr Lawson sees Mr Benn's motive. Mr Benn sees the change as part of science's never-ending quest for *knowledge.*

"One reason why this very important subject is not debated more frequently is that, despite all the controversy which surrounds it, there exists within the House a wide measure of agreement," Mr Lawson said. That was his countdown.

Mr Lawson added that, "for example", it was his predecessor as Secretary of State, "the Rt Hon Member for Bristol SE", who had something to say on the subject in 1978.

Whereupon, he quoted Mr Benn as having said that "we must develop the option of adopting the PWR system in the early 1980s" and that the electricity supply industry's intention of ordering a PWR station "is endorsed by the Government".

Amid this blast, Mr Benn sat on the backbench. With sublime courage, he continued to take notes, his eyes never meeting Mr Lawson's. "*Hansard,* January 25, 1978, *the present* Secretary of State explained "I welcome this manifestation of consensus politics", he added. This final cloud of ironic fall-out enveloped Mr Benn to no apparent effect. He continued remorselessly at the notes.

Mr Lawson went on to celebrate the efficiency and safety of nuclear power, with much mention of kilowatt hours of electricity and similar matters with which the boffins had stuffed his head. He sat down contentedly.

Mr Merlyn Rees, the Shadow Secretary for Energy, rose to give the official policy of the Labour Party on the subject Mr Rees was just the man to make this clear—that is, to make it opaque. He tends to embark upon sentences so long that they make Gibbon sound like the leader column of the *Daily Express.* Sometimes the sentences are never finished. Sometimes a Rees sentence gets bored before the end, turns around and greets itself on the way back.

*Sometimes* Mr Rees disappears up one of his own sub-clauses. None of this seems to have any effect on his quality as a politician. He is rather able. Certainly, he was a perfectly satisfactory minister. His career is living proof of the puffed-up claims of mere, meritricious eloquence.

Mr Rees embroiled himself in his speech for half an hour without any of us understanding a word of his true beliefs about these dark subjects. For a Labour Energy spokesman, with miners' interests to conciliate and the passions of the left to satisfy, nuclear policy is too serious a matter to be left to clarity.

Finally, Mr Benn. His eloquent speech would have delighted the polytechnic left, who seem to regard the Pressurized Water Reacter as being as warlike as Polaris, as well as the miners who prefer to be pressurized with cash rather than with water.

"The Secretary of State quite fairly referred to my speech of 1978", he casually observed in parenthesis. But that was when the situation was different. New information became available in 1979, he conveniently added, which was just as well since that was the year Labour went into Opposition.

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

### Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales opens new gallery at Crafts Council, 12 Waterloo Place, SW1, 11, and with the Princess of Wales attends dinner at 11 Downing Street in connexion with British Film Institute, 8.15.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opens Canada House *Cultural Centre, 6.45.*

Princess Michael of Kent opens exhibition of paintings, sculpture and crafts, Mall Galleries, The Mall, SW1, 11.30.

### Exhibitions

Paintings of the sea and coast, Hove Museum of Art, 19 New Church Road, Hove, 10 to 1 and 2 to 5.

Aberdeen Artists' Society Annual Exhibition, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

*A Glimpse of the Past*—local views from old photographs, Stafford Museum and Art Gallery, 10 to 5.

Paper and plastic jewelry, Arnolfini, *Narrow Quay, Bristol,* 11 to 8.

Old Master drawings by Willem van de Velde the Elder and Younger, Sotheby's, 42 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, 10 to 4.30.

### Music

Haydn's "The Creation", Northern Sinfonia of England, Town Hall, Middlesbrough, 7.45.

## Auctions

Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern jewelry, 2; costumes, linen, lace and furs, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; clocks and watches, 2. Sotheby's, Bond Street: English porcelain, 10.30.

### Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 9 to 7; English and Continental furniture, 9 to 7; silver and plate, 5.30 to 7. Christie's, King Street: Eastern textiles, rugs and carpets; scientific instruments, clocks and watches; 19th and 20th century Continental pictures, all 9 to 4.45. Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern jewelry; costumes, linen, lace and furs, both 9 to 12. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Clocks 12.45 to 1.30; watches, 9 to 1; scientific instruments; English and Continental ceramics and glass; specialized Great Britain *stamps; silver and gold boxes,* all 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Old master prints; modern British pictures; carpets; works of art; modern prints, all 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Furniture, 9.30 to 4.30.

## Sporting fixtures

*Football:* League Cup semi-final, first leg: Ipswich v Liverpool, 7.30. 15 English and Scottish League matches (see page 17).

*Racing:* Sedgefield, 1.15; Leicester, 1.30.

### Sport on TV

BBC2: 5.5, World Ski-ing Championships—Men's Combined Slalom; 9, Pot Black 82 — snooker.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Coal Industry Bill, second reading. New Towns Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Currency Bill, remaining stages. Social Security (Contributions) Bill, remaining stages. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, committee, fourth day.

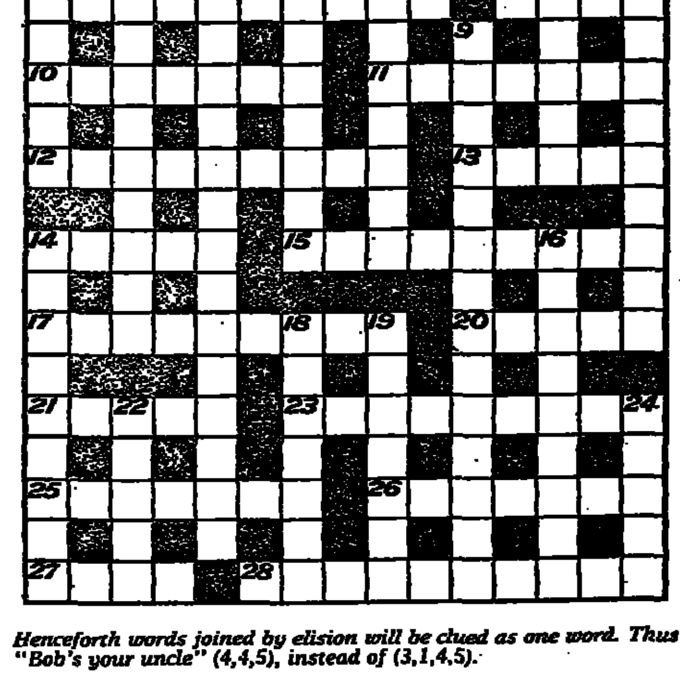
## Anniversaries

Births: Nell Gwyn, London, 1650; Charles Talleyrand-*Périgord,* French statesman, Paris, 1754; Havelock Ellis, Croydon, 1859; James Joyce, Dublin, 1882. Palestrina died in Rome, 1594. George III opened first session of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.



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## The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,745



*Henceforth words joined by elision will be clued as one word. Thus "Bob's your uncle" (4,4,5), instead of (3,1,4,5).*

ACROSS

1 Fringe benefit for retired salesman is quite extraordinary (10).
6 The Boy Friend heard in East London (4).
10 Object to sort of mice found locally (7).
11 Hung around with low church journalist (7).
12 Main list shows silly asses about equal (5,4).
13 Johnson's papers indicate more unemployment (5).
14 Sadly, I've no last words to the dedicatee (5).
15 One living abroad has no right to speak freely (9).
17 Misplaced neatness I find stupid (9).
20 Penetrate part of forbidden territory (5).
21 Advertisement for a jacket (5).
23 In Reading anarchy is deep-rooted (9).
25 With which to coat the joints of pot? (7).
26 Bags of travellers in the van (7).
27 Area of land once used by a bird-watcher (4).
28 Book-pedlar (or song-writer with a French accent?) (10).

DOWN

1 How over-keen golfers use iron (5).
2 I'd survive catastrophe and come to life again (9).
3 There's no possibility of reference to 8 (14).
4 27 is part of the island (7).
5 Our daily to cost more? Too late! (5,2).
7 Girl let out there's a man inside (5).
8 With foreign articles western listener makes bloomers (9).
9 Do drink them to infuriate that beastly spoilsport! (3,2,3,6).
14 Capital required to place this kind of rock (9).
16 To reduce, you had a mid-morning snack, I hear (9).
18 Airs too syncopated for the old bard (7).
19 Urge to toss up for a drink (3-4).
22 Turnover at London railhead? (2-3).
24 Gloomy depression's beginning to lift (5).

### Solution of Puzzle No. 15,744

SLOEGIN WORSHIP
TITLEPAGE TABLE
EIGHT SUPPORTER
UNDERGRADUATES
UNDERSTATEMENT
ALEXANDER [illegible]
AUGHT COALFIELD
SERFDOM TALENTS

## Travel today

Pre-recorded travel information *on Traveline*—rail: 01-246 8030; road: 01-246 8031; sea: 01-246 8032; air: 01-246 8033.

### Rail

Because of a second landslip at Barkston, Lincolnshire, main London - Newcastle - Edinburgh - Aberdeen line is closed between Peterborough and Doncaster. *Trains diverted via* Lincoln, adding 50 minutes to journey times. Bus shuttle services from stations cut off (Retford, Newark and Grantham). Line should be clear by early next week.

Because of tomorrow's Aslef strike, run down of rail services begins tonight. Passengers should aim to reach destinations by 10 pm. No overnight trains. For times of last trains, call station inquiries, or Traveline (see above).

### Roads

Roadworks

Midlands and E Anglia: A40: Only one lane open at St Oswalds Road, Gloucester. A5: Width reduced at Kilsby and Cowellbend, Northamptonshire. A38: Roadworks at Darley Abbey, Derbyshire.

North: M18-M180: Only one lane each way, Humberside. A64: Roadworks at Bramham crossroads (A1). A533: Lane closures at Runcorn, Cheshire.

Wales and West: A30: Temporary lights at Fenny Bridges *between Honiton and Exeter. A4:* Width reductions on Bath Road, Bristol. A483: Roadworks at Llanbister, Powys.

Scotland: A819: Roadworks N of Inveraray. A742: Temporary signals between Greenock and Inverkip. A701: Delays on John Street, Penicuik.

Information supplied by the AA.

### Sea

Because of Sealink dispute, no Newhaven/Dieppe ferries operating. For special coaches to ports during rail disruption, call 01-828 4142 or 01-834 2345, or Sealink offices at ports.

Ferry services to and from Guernsey now back to normal after recent dispute.

### Air

Air services to and from Guernsey now back to normal after recent dispute.

Possible deplays to passengers at Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports in Paris because of customs workers' work-to-rule.

## The papers

In a sharp attack on a government decision to close a research unit pioneering a treatment for pernicious anaemia at a saving of £30,000 per year, the Daily Mirror says "We are preparing to spend thousands of millions on unnecessary nuclear weapons to destroy life but refusing to spend peanuts on saving it . . . If the mark of a civilized society is the way in which it cares for the sick, then we have a government of barbarians".

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, says the Allies are unlikely to agree on a common *Poland policy so long as American* grain exports to Russia continue, and the Washington Post asks why this is not yet clear to the Reagan administration.

## TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending January 24:

BBC 1
1 The Two Ronnies
2 Jim'll Fix It
3 Last of the Summer Wine
4 Dallas
5 Hunters are for Killing
6 Police
7 *Holiday*
8 Shoestring
9 Nanny
10 Terry and June

BBC 2
1 Pot Black 82
2 Grace Kennedy
3 Arena
4 The Bell (Wed & Sun)
5 Australian Film Season, Newsfront
6 Porridge
7 The Waltons
8 M*A*S*H*
9 Three of a Kind
10 Australian Film Season, Storm Boy

ITV
1 This Is Your Life (Thames)
2 Coronation Street (Wed) (Granada)
3 Coronation Street (Mon)
4 Family Fortunes (Central)
5 London Night Out (Thames)
6 Wish You Were Here (Thames)
7 Let There Be Love (Thames)
8 Play Your Cards Right (LWT)
9 The Professionals (ITV)
10 The Gentle Touch (LWT)

British Audience Research Board

## Classical best sellers

Best-selling records last week were: 1. Perhaps Love—Domingo (CBS 73592); 2. Domingo Sings Tangos (DG2536416); 3. R. Strauss: Alpine Symphony — Karajan (DG2532015); 4. Gala Concert—Domingo (DG2532009); 5. Monteverdi: Sacred Music — Goodman (Hyperion A66021); 6. Pachelbel: Canon — Hogwood (Decca DSLO 494); 7. Ravel: Daphnis and Chloe — Dutoit (Decca SXDL7526); 8. Holst: Planets — Karajan (DG2532019); 9. Schubert: Secular Vocal Music (HMV SLS5220); 10. Joan Sutherland Recital (Decca GRV1).

## The pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.77 | 1.69 |
| Austria Sch | 32.15 | 30.15 |
| Belgium Fr | 85.00 | 81.00 |
| Canada $ | 2.32 | 2.23 |
| Denmark Kr | 14.85 | 14.15 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.73 | 8.28 |
| France Fr | 11.55 | 10.95 |
| Germany DM | 4.55 | 4.30 |
| Greece Dr | 124.00 | 115.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.30 | 10.70 |
| Ireland Pt | 1.28 | 1.23 |
| Italy Lir | 2425.00 | 2325.00 |
| Japan Yn | 458.00 | 432.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.98 | 4.72 |
| Norway Kr | 11.54 | 10.94 |
| Portugal Esc | 133.00 | 125.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 2.02 | 1.87 |
| Spain Pta | 195.00 | 186.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 11.12 | 10.54 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.64 | 3.42 |
| USA $ | 1.93 | 1.86 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 105.00 | 98.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rules apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 7.8 to 572.0.

# Weather

**Mild S airstream will persist over British Isles as frontal troughs clear northwards from N Ireland and Scotland.**

### 6 am to midnight

London, SE, E England, E Anglia, Channel Islands: Mainly dry, cloudy at times, some sunny intervals, wind S, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

Central S, SW England: Cloudy, occasional drizzle on hills, wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Midlands, Central N, NE England: Mainly dry, rather cloudy, some brighter intervals, wind S, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, occasional drizzle on hills, wind S or SW fresh, locally strong; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Becoming cloudy, mostly dry, perhaps some drizzle in places, wind mainly light, increasing moderate or fresh; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Mainly cloudy, light rain or drizzle in places, wind mainly S, moderate or fresh, increasing strong; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Mainly cloudy, light rain or drizzle in places, wind S or SW, fresh or strong, locally gale force; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Continuing mild with occasional rain or drizzle, chiefly in W.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind, S light or moderate, increasing fresh later; sea slight becoming moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind, S moderate or fresh, increasing strong or gale later; sea moderate increasing rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 7.38 am | Sun sets: 4.51 pm
Moon sets: 1.30 am | Moon rises: 11.30 am
Full moon: February 8.

### Lighting up time

London 5.21 pm to 7.06 am
Bristol 5.31 pm to 7.16 am
Edinburgh 5.18 pm to 7.34 am
Manchester 5.23 pm to 7.21 am
Penzance 5.47 pm to 7.24 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair.

| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | c | 9 | 48 | Guernsey | c | 8 | 46 |
| Birmingham | c | 9 | 48 | Inverness | f | 11 | 52 |
| Blackpool | c | 9 | 48 | Jersey | c | 9 | 48 |
| Bristol | c | 9 | 48 | London | c | 10 | 50 |
| Cardiff | c | 8 | 46 | Manchester | c | 8 | 46 |
| Edinburgh | f | 9 | 48 | Newcastle | c | 10 | 50 |
| Glasgow | c | 9 | 48 | Ronaldsway | c | 8 | 46 |

### Highest and lowest

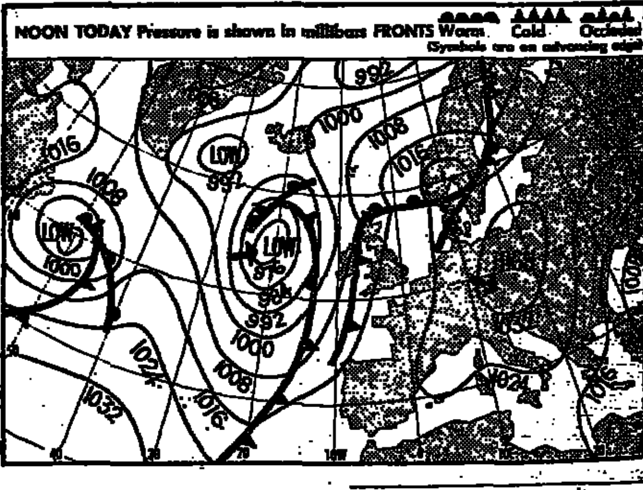
Highest day temp: Kinloss, 12C (54F). Lowest day max: Lowestoft, Eskdalemuir, 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Prestwick, 0.28in. Highest sunshine: Stornoway, 2.3hr.

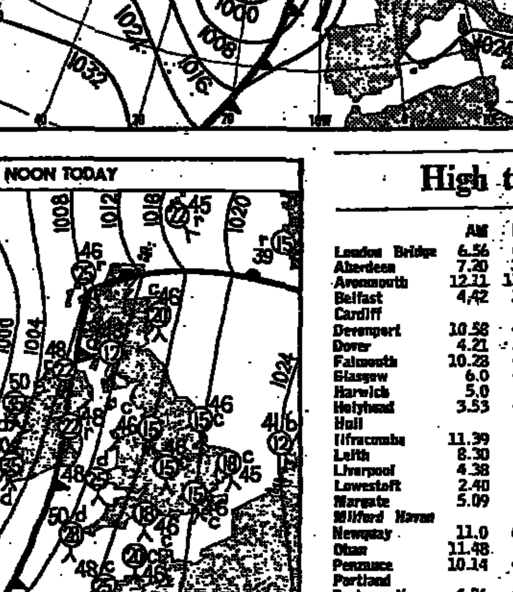
### Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1220: 18.50-18.56; WSW; 60NW; NNE and 20.34-20.35; NWN; 15NW; NW* Cosmos 236R: (Feb 3)) 5.43-5.45; S*; 40S; SE. Agena DR: (Feb 3) 3.55-4.0; N*; 20NNE; NE and 5.39-5.49; NNW; 35NE; ESE. Aryabhata R: (Feb 3) 4.51-4.55; ESE*; 35ESE; E and 6.26-6.32; WSW; 555SW; ESE

(Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.



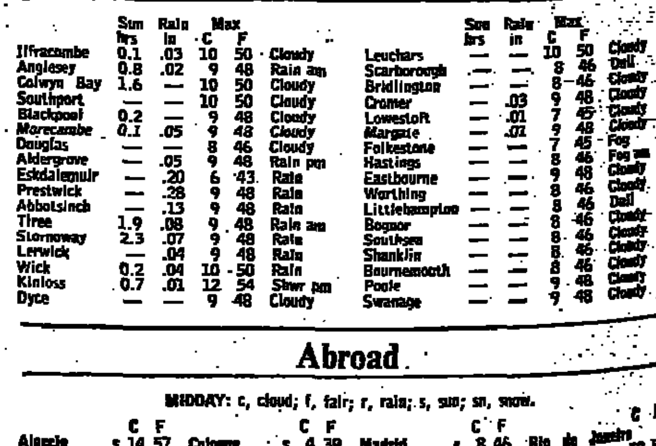

b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

### High tides

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 6.56 | 6.3 | 7.52 | [illegible] |
| Aberdeen | 7.20 | 3.5 | 7.33 | [illegible] |
| Avonmouth | 12.11 | 11.2 | 12.49 | [illegible] |
| Belfast | 4.42 | 3.1 | 5.09 | [illegible] |
| Cardiff | | | 12.35 | [illegible] |
| Devonport | 10.58 | 4.8 | 11.44 | [illegible] |
| Dover | 4.21 | 5.9 | 5.02 | [illegible] |
| Falmouth | 10.28 | 4.6 | 11.14 | [illegible] |
| Glasgow | 6.0 | 4.4 | 6.43 | [illegible] |
| Harwich | 5.0 | 3.5 | 5.54 | [illegible] |
| Holyhead | 3.53 | 4.7 | 4.21 | [illegible] |
| Hull | | | 12.03 | [illegible] |
| Ilfracombe | 11.39 | 7.6 | | |
| Leith | 8.30 | 4.7 | 8.47 | [illegible] |
| Liverpool | 4.38 | 8.0 | 5.09 | [illegible] |
| Lowestoft | 2.40 | 2.3 | 3.48 | [illegible] |
| Margate | 5.09 | 4.4 | 6.05 | [illegible] |
| Milford Haven | | | 12.01 | [illegible] |
| Newquay | 11.0 | 6.0 | 11.35 | [illegible] |
| Oban | 11.48 | 3.2 | 11.52 | [illegible] |
| Penzance | 10.14 | 4.8 | 11.03 | [illegible] |
| Portland | | | 12.14 | [illegible] |
| Portsmouth | 4.56 | 4.2 | 5.29 | [illegible] |
| Shoreham | 4.27 | 5.4 | 5.01 | [illegible] |
| Southampton | 4.30 | 4.1 | 4.58 | [illegible] |
| Swansea | | | 12.04 | [illegible] |
| Tees | 9.45 | 4.4 | 10.00 | [illegible] |
| Walton-on-Naze | 4.54 | 3.7 | 5.50 | [illegible] |

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.28[illegible]

### Around Britain



| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ilfracombe | 0.1 | .03 | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| Anglesey | 0.8 | .02 | 9 | 48 | Rain am |
| Colwyn Bay | 1.6 | — | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| Southport | — | — | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| Blackpool | 0.2 | — | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| *Morecambe* | *0.1* | *.05* | *9* | *48* | *Cloudy* |
| Douglas | — | — | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Aldergrove | — | .05 | 9 | 48 | Rain pm |
| Eskdalemuir | — | .20 | 6 | 43 | Rain |
| Prestwick | — | .28 | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| Abbotsinch | — | .13 | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| Tiree | 1.9 | .08 | 9 | 48 | Rain am |
| Stornoway | 2.3 | .07 | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| Lerwick | — | .04 | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| Wick | 0.2 | .04 | 10 | 50 | Rain |
| Kinloss | 0.7 | .01 | 12 | 54 | Shwr pm |
| Dyce | — | — | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Leuchars | — | — | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| Scarborough | — | — | 8 | 46 | Dull |
| Bridlington | — | — | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Cromer | — | .03 | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Lowestoft | — | .01 | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| Margate | — | .01 | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Folkestone | — | — | 7 | 45 | Fog |
| Hastings | — | — | 8 | 46 | Fog am |
| Eastbourne | — | — | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Worthing | — | — | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Littlehampton | — | — | 8 | 46 | Dull |
| Bognor | — | — | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Southsea | — | — | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Shanklin | — | — | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Bournemouth | — | — | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Poole | — | — | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Swanage | — | — | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |

### Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

| | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ajaccio | s | 14 | 57 |
| Akrotiri | f | 15 | 59 |
| Alexandria | f | 18 | 64 |
| Algiers | s | 17 | 63 |
| Amsterdam | s | 5 | 41 |
| Athens | c | 8 | 46 |
| Barbados | | | |
| Barcelona | s | 14 | 57 |
| Beirut | f | 16 | 61 |
| Belgrade | f | 1 | 34 |
| Berlin | s | -1 | 30 |
| Bermuda | | | |
| Biarritz | c | 9 | 48 |
| Boulogne | c | 7 | 45 |
| Bordeaux | s | 10 | 50 |
| Boston | | | |
| Brussels | s | 6 | 43 |
| Budapest | f | 1 | 34 |
| Cairo | f | 19 | 66 |
| Cape Town | s | 25 | 77 |
| Casablanca | s | 14 | 57 |
| Chicago | | | |
| Cologne | s | 4 | 39 |
| Copenhagen | s | -4 | 25 |
| Corfu | s | 13 | 55 |
| Dallas | | | |
| Dublin | f | 10 | 50 |
| Dubrovnik | s | 6 | 43 |
| Faro | s | 15 | 59 |
| Florence | s | 6 | 43 |
| Frankfurt | s | 2 | 36 |
| Geneva | s | 7 | 45 |
| Gibraltar | s | 16 | 61 |
| Helsinki | s | -8 | 18 |
| Hongkong | f | 19 | 66 |
| Innsbruck | s | 3 | 37 |
| Istanbul | c | 3 | 37 |
| Jiddah | s | 27 | 81 |
| Johannesburg | f | 23 | 73 |
| Las Palmas | s | 20 | 68 |
| Lisbon | c | 13 | 55 |
| Locarno | s | 9 | 48 |
| Los Angeles | | | |
| Luxembourg | s | 1 | 34 |
| Madrid | s | 8 | 46 |
| Majorca | s | 17 | 63 |
| Malaga | s | 17 | 63 |
| Malta | c | 16 | 61 |
| Mexico City | | | |
| Miami | | | |
| Milan | s | 6 | 43 |
| Montreal | | | |
| Moscow | c | -7 | 19 |
| Munich | s | 1 | 34 |
| Nairobi | f | 30 | 86 |
| Naples | s | 12 | 54 |
| New York | | | |
| Nice | s | 15 | 59 |
| Oslo | c | 6 | 43 |
| Ottawa | | | |
| Paris | c | 8 | 46 |
| Prague | s | 1 | 34 |
| Reykjavik | sn | 2 | 36 |
| Perth | s | 38 | 100 |
| Rhodes | r | 14 | 57 |
| Riyadh | s | 20 | 68 |
| Rio de Janeiro | c | 12 | [illegible] |
| Rome | s | 3 | [illegible] |
| Salzburg | | | |
| Sao Paulo | | | |
| San Francisco | | | |
| Santiago | | | |
| Seoul | s | -1 | [illegible] |
| Stockholm | s | -9 | [illegible] |
| Strasbourg | f | 4 | [illegible] |
| Tangier | f | 14 | [illegible] |
| Tel Aviv | c | 14 | [illegible] |
| Tenerife | s | 16 | [illegible] |
| Tokyo | c | -8 | [illegible] |
| Toronto | | | |
| Tunis | c | 14 | [illegible] |
| Valencia | s | 15 | [illegible] |
| Vancouver | | | |
| Venice | f | 7 | [illegible] |
| Vienna | f | 2 | [illegible] |
| Warsaw | c | -2 | [illegible] |
| Washington | | | |
| Zurich | s | 9 | [illegible] |